The New-York Times.

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THE STATE CAMPAIGN.

THE REPUBLICANS WELL UNITED.

THE PARTY UNITED AND AT WORK — THE TWENTY-FOURTH AND TWENTY-FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICTS—THE SELKREG-SCHUYLER CONTEST—WHY THE DEMOCRATS RETIRED FROM THE FIGHT.

From Our Special Correspondent.

AUBURN, N. Y., Wednesday, Oct. 13, 1875.

Three weeks ago the Democratic leaders of New-York began to make nominations for State and county offices. At that time they professed to be confident of the complete success of their ticket, and many of the "gentlemanly gamblers" among them were prepared to bet large amounts that all their candidates would be elected by at least 70,000 majority. It must be assumed that Mr. Tilden shared this confidence, for in no other way is it possible to account for the foolhardiness of a policy which dictated the nomination of Bigelow, the incompetent renegade, Robinson, the first patron of George D. Lord, or "Little Charley," the weak and inexperienced son of the notorious Sidney T. Fairchild. It is generally believed by leading Republicans and by respectable Democrats with whom I have conversed regarding the matter, that the Governor, elated by his success last year, was sure the people would support any candidate indorsed by him. Believing this, he selected weak men who were entirely in his control, and who would obey his orders without question or debate. The leaders in the country districts, following the example set by his Excellency, nominated all their old political hacks to fill legislative and local offices, and in many instances their choice has fallen upon convicted bribe-takers and perjurers. In this connection I need only mention the cases of Stephen J. Hammond, candidate for Senator in the Twenty-sixth District, and S. T. Ives, now running for member of Assembly in Utica. The history of Mr. Ives' disgraceful and unlawful agreement with the Clinton Iron Works has been already related in these columns. In future letters I will make public a number of questionable transactions in which Mr. Hammond has been engaged. Just now, however, it is only necessary to draw attention in a general way to the character of the men whom Mr. Tilden's agents have placed before the people, and to state that their nomination has not only given great dissatisfaction, but has caused many serious "splits" among the Democrats. In nearly every district through which I traveled during the past two weeks I found the leaders of the party named disorganized and divided. In some places they object to the turn-coat Republicans who have been placed upon their State ticket; in others, the "old line" leaders are dissatisfied because "green boys," as they express it, have gained control; in other districts, the canal element is producing much discord, and everywhere among respectable Democrats there is a complaint that weak or corrupt men have been nominated for local offices. It is a somewhat significant fact that "the gentlemanly gamblers" referred to above, affected by the general dissatisfaction, are now betting on 25,000 instead of 70,000 for the Tilden ticket.

REPUBLICAN HARMONY.

The quiet energy and harmonious feeling which is the chief characteristic of the present Republican canvass, is in marked contrast to the discord found among the Democrats. All over the State the Republican leaders and the rank and file of the party have entered upon the campaign with a determination to work together for the public good. To this end all petty jealousies have been thrown aside, personal ambitions have been forgotten, and none but the best and strongest men nominated for office. To illustrate the good feeling referred to, I may mention the contest for the Senatorship which occurred in the Fifteenth or Saratoga District. Two years ago Hon. Webster Wagner was elected to represent that district. The Democrats, knowing their own weakness, made no opposition, and did not nominate a candidate. This year, before the Senatorial Convention was held, it became apparent that the Republicans were divided in their choice, a large party being in favor of re-electing Mr. Wagner, and another party favoring the nomination of Hon. George West, who had so ably represented the district in the Assembly. In the convention Mr. Wagner received the nomination by a majority of only one vote. The Democrats, arguing from this that there would be a "split" in favor of West, professed to be confident of electing their candidate, Mr. S. T. Benedict. They were mistaken in their calculations, however. Mr. West, imbued with the general desire for harmony, was true to his party. He gracefully accepted the situation, consented to take the unanimous nomination to the Assembly which was tendered him, and since then he has been one of Mr. Wagner's most earnest and effective supporters. He now confidently predicts that Saratoga will return an increased Republican majority. The news of Republican victory which comes from Ohio and other parts of the West, together with the universal good feeling and harmony referred to, has done much to strengthen the party in this State and has filled with new hope the few despondent ones. There is a growing feeling of confidence all through Central New-York, and as an old Republican farmer of this county expressed it, "The party scents victory in the air." This feeling is shared in by many of the most cautious politicians in this locality, and men who three weeks ago were ready to concede the State to the Democrats now predict a complete Republican victory. If these predictions are not realized it will be the fault of the Hudson River counties and of the northern part of the State. There seems to be no doubt that Central New-York will give an increased majority for the Republican ticket, an honest currency, and a reformed State Government.

THE NEXT SENATOR FROM THE TWENTY-FIFTH DISTRICT.

Cayuga and Wayne Counties, for years past the stronghold of Republicanism, promise to give an increased Republican majority in the approaching election. The party here is united and working with the utmost harmony. The unfortunate dissensions which divided it for a time have been completely healed and forgotten, and under the able and energetic leadership of Hon. William B. Woodin, it is working in such a way as to make victory certain. Mr. Woodin, who during the past two years has held a foremost place in the Republican Senate, will again represent the district. There seems to be no question as to his election, the only dispute being as to the majority which he will receive. Gen. John N. Knapp and others who are prominent in the party here claim that he will receive a plurality of at least three thousand votes. The Democratic leaders concede Mr. Woodin's election, but they state that the Republican majority will not reach one thousand votes. They will make a determined fight on the State ticket, Mr. Ross, the Democratic candidate for Treasurer, being a very popular citizen of Auburn, but I think, if the truth were told, the good Democrats of the place would not object to Mr. Woodin's election. The Democratic candidate is a young man who has had no connection with public life, except that which has come from mixing with associates whose character was, to say the least, questionable. He will not receive the support of any of the respectable residents of Auburn.

The Senatorial contest between Hon. John H. Selkreg and George W. Schuyler, in the Twenty-fourth District, continues to increase in bitterness. Mr. Selkreg, it is perhaps unnecessary to state, is the Republican candidate. He was a member of the last Senate, and while in that position was severely criticised in a general way for one or two of his public acts. When the present campaign commenced Mr. Schuyler made many grave charges against his opponent. These charges, however, like the criticisms of the past Winter, were general in their character, and were not supported by proof. Still they were made with such persistency that they were received with some credit, and at one time it was thought they would be the means of defeating the Republican candidate. A few days since, however, Mr. Selkreg challenged Schuyler to prove his charges or make them specifically. He also dared him to make his charges in a public speech. This, however, Mr. Schuyler declined to do, making the very lame excuse that he did not have time to go into the contest. This completely turned the tide in Selkreg's favor, and now there seems to be no doubt of his election. Mr. Schuyler was a member of the last Assembly, and was noted for what his friend "Tim" Campbell would call "queer" voting. In other words, to-day he would vote in favor of a measure and the next day against it. He may not like to go into the contest with Selkreg on account of this peculiarity. He lives in a strong temperance district, too, and it may be that he would not like it generally known that he voted in favor of the Tammany Whisky bill. Mr. Schuyler also voted in favor of giving the Catholic Protectory $50,000 of the public money. This is another little action which he now wishes to conceal from the Methodist voters of Tioga and Tompkins. He acts wisely in avoiding a comparison of legislative records with his opponent. H. C.

ART AT THE CENTENNIAL.

THE ADVISORY COMMITTEE COMMENCING BUSINESS—MORE SPACE REQUIRED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

PHILADELHIA, Oct. 14.—The Advisory Committee of the Department of Fine Arts of the Centennial Exhibition held a meeting here on Monday and Tuesday last, and as their proceedings were private, and the result submitted to the Executive Committee of the Commission for approval, the action taken at the time has only now been made public. It was decided that the display in the American portion of the exhibition should be made to cover the entire century, and not merely the present status of American art. If the living artists only were represented it would exclude those who flourished at the period of the nation's birth, as Stuart, Copley, Trumbull, West, and others. The Committee on Selection, composed exclusively of artists, was increased to ten in number, but their names will not be announced until they accept the position. When the proper time arrives this committee will visit New-York, Boston, and the other centres which may hereafter be agreed upon, and pass upon the works presented for exhibition, thus preventing the needless transportation to Philadelphia of works that are not fully up to the required standard of merit.

The committee found upon comparing the applications for space with the actual amount of room in the Memorial Hall, that the building would not be large enough for their needs, and they thereupon suggested to the Executive Committee that two additional buildings of 90 by 40 feet be erected, connecting with the art building.

THE DUTY ON ETCHINGS ON WOOD.

DECISION BY THE TREASURY DEPARTMENT—FIXING THE DUTY AT TWENTY PER CENT.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—Certain blocks of wood, some with only the design etched upon them, others fully engraved, imported for the use of the *Aldine*, (pictorial,) the designs being the production of American artists, were claimed to be entitled to free entry under a provision in the free list for "paintings, statuary, fountains, and other works of art, the production of American artists." The Treasury holds that a proper construction of the language of the provision under the doctrine of association shows the nature of the works of art intended, and excludes the articles in question, which must consequently be held dutiable, the engraved blocks as plates engraved, &c., twenty-five per cent. ad valorem, and those etched, but not engraved, as a manufactured article not enumerated, twenty per cent.

SENATOR EDMUNDS DECLINES.

Attorney General Pierrepont this morning received a note from Senator Edmunds formally declining the offer of the United States Circuit Judgship for the Second Judicial District. He expresses his thanks for the honor tendered him, but says that his friends advise him to remain in the Senate; and, besides, the salary, $6,000, is insufficient as an inducement for him to resign his present position.

UNION LEAGUE CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 14.—The Union League Club held a stormy session to-night over the action of the Committee of Sixty-two in refusing to indorse certain Republican candidates, one of whom is a member of the league. It is thought that the league is about equally divided on the question. The proceedings to-night consisted of speeches by Hon. Morton McMichael, Col. A. H. McClure, Charles Gibbons, and others. It was resolved in order to secure a full and free expression of opinion on the part of the league, to ballot upon the resolutions pending, namely, whether to receive or reject the committee's report, the polls to be open all day to-morrow.

A DIRECTORS' CAR ATTACHED FOR DEBT.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 14.—Jay Gould, Sidney Dillon, Robert E. Carr and Oliver Ames arrived here this evening over the Kansas Pacific Railroad. Immediately on arrival the Directors' car, in which they were traveling, was attached for a debt of $650 owing by the Union Pacific Railroad to a wholesale firm in this city for damages to a shipment of freight over that line last March. Jay Gould and Robert E. Carr gave bonds and the car was released by the Sheriff, but owing to the detention the car stops over here until morning.

MARINE DISASTERS.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Oct. 14.—The *Advocate* says information has been received by the son of the owner of the ship New Wabeno that this vessel has been abandoned off Cape Horn, loaded with guano. No other particulars have been received, further than that the Captain had arrived at Lisbon.

A dispatch from Halifax, N. S., says: A vessel, about one hundred tons burden, was seen off Long Point, C. B., to-day, in a disabled condition. Her sails were down, her topmast broken, and her hull very much down by the stern. As she disappeared in a short time it is supposed she sank.

TORONTO, Ontario, Oct. 14.—The schooner Sweepstakes, on her way from Port Dalhousie on Tuesday, sprang a leak half a mile west of Queen's Wharf and sank yesterday. She was raised to-day and towed safely into harbor.

THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

THE HARD-MONEY STRUGGLE.

THE DEMOCRATIC COUNTERS IN COLUMBUS AND THEIR VICTIMS—WHAT WON THE VICTORY FOR THE REPUBLICANS.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, Oct. 14.—The Ohio Democracy dies hard. The counters at Columbus wrestling with the returns have not yet been able to tell how large the Republican majority will be. From the fact that gains and losses in this election have defied all philosophy and experience, the final summing up of the returns has kept both parties on the "ragged edge of anxiety" since yesterday morning. In Cleveland the excitement to-day has been agonizing. Early this morning came a dispatch from the Democratic State Committee claiming the State for Allen by a majority of 22. This was startling, and at once the Democrats who had lost bets on a Democratic majority of 10,000 or 25,000, hastened to recover their losses by new bets on the general result. The sensation finally struck bottom. Hayes' figures began to rise again and the Democrats were left with no other consolation than that of cursing their Central Committee for its reckless telegraphing. Hayes' majority settles down finally to about 3,500, a painfully narrow escape. The impression is growing here that so close a result as this does not kill inflation, and though the contest has harmonized and strengthened the Republican Party, the Democrats have not seen the last of their trouble with the "rag-baby."

Studying over the returns to-day it is obvious that inflation did make some inroads upon the Republicans in the back counties where newspapers circulate but little, where the standard of education is lowest, and where the Republican speakers had least opportunity to work effectively. The significant fact is, that the fight was won in the cities, the larger towns, and the populous, intelligent counties where daily newspapers, good schools and speakers like Schurz, Garfield, and Woodford got in their best work. Nothing but the elaborate work of educating the people on financial questions, done by the Republicans during the past three months, has saved the State. Had the election been held on the 1st of September Allen would have won by 50,000. We now await the result in Pennsylvania. Hard money has won in Ohio by the skin of its teeth, but what it has gained is secure. Another campaign here on the same issue would make our present little majority a crushing one.

GOV. HAYES' MAJORITY IN OHIO.

THE DEMOCRATS GIVE HIM THE STATE BY 3,000 TO 3,500—THEIR LAST HOPE A CONTEST BEFORE A DEMOCRATIC SENATE—THE REPUBLICAN ESTIMATES.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 14.—There has been comparatively no abatement of the public interest in the result of Tuesday's election in this State. Some doubt having arisen as to whether Hayes or Allen has been elected Governor, both the Republican and Democratic Executive Committees have been flooded with telegrams to-day from all parts of Ohio, as well as from many other States, anxiously inquiring for definite news. At 6 o'clock this evening your correspondent called at the Democratic head-quarters and learned from Mr. Thompson, Chairman of the State Committee, that they practically concede the election of Hayes by from 2,000 to 3,000 majority, but they are not without hope that the official returns may change the result in favor of Allen. They claim to have the State Senate by from two to three majority, which, in the event of a contest over Hayes' election—a policy now hinted at by them, and based on their allegations of fraud in Cleveland—will be to their advantage, inasmuch as the contest would have to be tried before that branch of the Legislature.

The Republican Committee have trustworthy returns from nearly every county in the State, and after the most careful calculations, giving to their opponents all the doubts in the few sections not definitely heard from, they claim Hayes' election by at least 3,500 majority. I think you can rest assured that the final count will not change this estimate 500 either way. The Republicans will have a majority in the House of nine or ten members, while the Senate, according to Republican estimates, is still in doubt, there being four districts in which the vote is so close that it may require the official count to decide.

LATER.—Your correspondent called at Democratic head-quarters about 9:30 P. M. Mr. Thompson conceded the election of Hayes by about 3,000 to 3,500, and a majority also in the House of Representatives to the Republicans, but claimed the Senate for the Democrats.

According to the latest returns at the Republican Head-quarters at this writing the majority for Hayes stands 3,834, with two counties to hear from, Wood and Carroll. The House of Representatives has seventeen Republican majority. The Senate, so far as heard from, stands eighteen Republicans and seventeen Democrats, with the Toledo districts to hear from, both of which the Democrats are figuring for, while the Republicans claim one.

DISPATCHES FROM THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE.

The following dispatch was received at THE TIMES Office last evening:

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 14, 1875.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Hayes' majority is not less than 4,000.

A. T. WYKOFF,
Chairman Republican State Committee.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 14.—The Republican State Committee last night sent the following dispatch:

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 13.

To Hon. Henry M. Hoyt, Chairman Republican Central State Committee, Philadelphia, Penn.:

The dispatch of John G. Thompson, Chairman of the Ohio Democratic Committee, of this date, to the Chairman of the Pennsylvania Democratic Committee, so far as it relates to frauds perpetrated and lavish expenditure of money by the Republicans of this State, is a falsehood, and he knew it when he signed it.

(Signed,) A. T. WYKOFF, Chairman,
J. C. DONALDSON, Secretary,
G. W. K. NASH, Treasurer,
CHARLES C. WALCUTT,
CHARLES H. MOORE,
JOHN LITTLE,
Republican State Executive Committee.

A GREAT FRAUD FRUSTRATED.

A DEMOCRATIC SCHEME TO SECURE THE SENATE BY FRAUD DISCOVERED.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 14—11 P. M.—The Republicans have been slowly recovering to-day from something akin to a panic, occasioned by the events of yesterday. Returns from eighty-six counties leave no doubt of Hayes' election by 4,000 majority. Two counties to be heard from, Carroll and Wood, gave an aggregate Republican majority in 1873 of 600. A fair count should increase the majority in those two counties, but the Democrats have given circulation during the last twelve hours to rumors of great gains for Allen in Wood County, and this was followed by an incident early this evening that has startled the Republican Committee into active efforts to prevent the accomplishment of gross frauds.

A telegram from E. S. Dodds, who figures as a Gas Commissioner by appointment from Gov. Allen, was directed to Thompson, Chairman Democratic Committee, saying: "Would 1,000 majority in Wood County help us out?" This telegram fell into the hands of Capt. Wykoff, Chairman of the Republican Committee, and shortly afterward he came into possession of Thompson's answer: "It would do us much good."

Presently came news from Toledo that gross frauds had been perpetrated in Wood County, and an enormous vote—3,000—returned. The Republicans in that district have been advised of these facts, and great interest attaches to the result, which cannot be known to-night.

The real object of this Democratic dodge is believed to be to secure two Senators in the Lucas District, while pretending to concede one to the Republicans. This would give them one majority in the Senate, which tries the contested elections of State officers.

Their next desperate move would be to get up a contest on account of pretended frauds and to install Allen and his ticket. The Republicans believe the discovery of this fraud defeats it. It is noticeable that all the largest gains for Allen are in counties near the Indiana, Kentucky, and West Virginia lines, and where help from Democratic sympathizers was abundant.

MISCELLANEOUS RETURNS.

ESTIMATES AT THE REPUBLICAN HEAD-QUARTERS AND FIGURES FROM OTHER SOURCES.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 14.—The returns, considered trustworthy, from eighty-five counties, received by the Republican State Committee, show a majority of 3,463 for Hayes. The counties of Wood, Carroll, and Delaware are yet to be heard from, and are ordinarily considered Republican counties; but Wood has gone Democratic this year, and it is thought the Democratic gain there will neutralize the Republican gains in Delaware and Carroll Counties, so as to make the majority for Hayes substantially as above. The Democrats concede the House of Representatives to the Republicans by a good majority, but claim the election of one Senator in the Toledo district, which gives them the Senate by one majority.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 14.—The *Times* Columbus special says all the returns are in except from two counties. If these two poll the same vote as in 1873 Hayes will have 6,390 majority.

The Chairman of the Democratic Committee says if Hayes is not elected by over 4,000 majority and the Democrats get either branch of the General Assembly, he proposes to contest Hayes' election on the ground of frauds in Cuyahoga County.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Oct. 14.—Midnight.—The Republican head-quarters closed to-night without full returns, but careful calculations on all the counties except Wood and Carroll give Hayes 3,834 majority. The Democratic Committee say Hayes' majority will be 3,500.

The Republicans have seventeen majority in the House of Representatives. The Senate is yet in doubt.

The committees have no figures on the State officers other than Governor, and the official returns must determine who is elected.

IOWA.

THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY 36,000, WITH LARGE GAINS IN THE LEGISLATURE.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—The following dispatch has been received by the Secretary of War:

DES MOINES, Iowa, Oct. 13, 1875.

Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War:

Thirty-eight counties, nearly complete, give Kirkwood 17,380 majority, a Republican gain of 3,200. The State majority will be at least 36,000. Large Republican gains in the Legislature. We elected twenty-five out of thirty new Senators, and at least seventy-five members of the House.

(Signed,) J. S. CLARKSON.

NEGROES LYNCHED IN LOUISIANA.

ONE MAN SHOT AND A WOMAN HUNG FOR POISONING A MEDICAL MAN.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Oct. 14.—The following telegram was received this afternoon from Baton Rouge:

Gov. C. C. Antoine, New-Orleans:

John Gair was arrested here yesterday on a legal warrant by Deputy Sheriff Woodward, charged as accessory before the fact in the poisoning of Dr. J. W. Saunders, and was taken from this city this afternoon by a Deputy Sheriff and posse toward Clinton. Reports here say that John Gair was shot to death on the road, and his sister-in-law hung in the Court-house square there. Mrs. Gair is here, and not disturbed.

(Signed,) HENRY SCHORTEN, Mayor.

The following is the Associated Press report:

CLINTON, Oct. 4.

On the evening of the 11th Mr. Saunders, of this place, was poisoned with a solution of arsenic in a dipper of water, administered by one Catharine Matthews, sister-in-law of John Gair. When arrested she confessed her guilt, and said John Gair and Robert Ray instigated her to the act. The Deputy Sheriff and posse arrested John Gair at Baton Rouge under a warrant, and started to bring him to Clinton. About night they were met by a body of fifty or more armed men, who took from the Deputy and his posse their arms, took possession of Gair and sent the posse on to Clinton. It is said that Gair was killed by the men who took him from the Deputy Sheriff, and the same body of men, or others, came into town and hung the woman. It is the opinion of the entire community that the poisoning was done by the woman, and that Gair and Ray instigated her to the act.

A special to the *Picayune*, from Clinton, says: "The posse in charge of Gair, while conducting him from Baton Rouge to Clinton, were overpowered last night, eleven miles from the latter place, by seventy armed and masked men, their arms taken from them, and Gair, the party who had Dr. J. W. Saunders poisoned, was shot to death. The same night "Babe" Matthews, the negro woman who administered the poison for Gair, was taken from the guard by an armed body of men and hung to a tree in the court-yard. All is now quiet. The negroes consider it a just retribution for the crimes of these dangerous negroes.

OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 14.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad, held here to-day to fill the vacancies caused by the resignations of J. D. Prince and F. Schuchardt, and the death of S. U. F. Odell, and in place of the Directors retiring by rotation, the following were elected Directors: D. Torrance, J. Pierpont Morgan, Robert Garrett, Frank W. Tracey, Theodore G. Meier and Charles L. Beecher. Mr. A. N. Chrystie resigned his office of Vice President and General Superintendent, and E. H. Waldron, of Lafayette, Ind., was appointed General Superintendent. The Finance Committee in New-York consists of D. Torrance, John King, Jr., J. Pierpont Morgan, Sir A. T. Galt, and Robert Garrett. The meeting was harmonious, and unanimously ratified the purchase of the Springfield and Illinois Southeastern Railroad.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

TURKEY.

THE CONCENTRATION OF TROOPS DIMINISHING ON THE SERVIAN FRONTIER.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The *Pall Mall Gazette* of this evening publishes a special telegram from Berlin, in which it is said that under the pressure of the great powers Turkey is diminishing her concentration of troops on the Servian frontier, and Servia is demobilizing her forces.

GREAT BRITAIN.

DECREASE IN THE AMOUNT OF BULLION IN THE BANK OF ENGLAND—FEELING RESPECTING THE ELECTIONS IN AMERICA.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The amount of bullion on hand in both the issue and the banking departments of the Bank of England at the close of business yesterday was about £25,025,000 sterling, or £1,330,000 less than last week, and £2,383,000 less than the week ending Sept. 30. There has been a further withdrawal of specie to-day to the extent of £88,000. The proportion of reserve to liability has steadily decreased, and is now 35¼ per cent., as against 40⅛ last week, and 48⅝ the week before. The Governor and Directors of the bank, at their regular weekly meeting to-day, advanced the minimum rate of discount from 2½ to 3½ per cent.

The newspapers of London are unanimous in their expression of satisfaction at the result of the October elections in America.

DEATH OF BERGER, THE BILLIARD-PLAYER.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—News has been received here announcing the death of Berger, the famous billiard-player.

ENGLAND AND CHINA.

THE NEGOTIATIONS BROUGHT TO A FAVORABLE ISSUE BY MINISTER WADE.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—The Foreign Office has received a telegram from Minister Wade, under date of Pekin, Oct. 7, stating that he has obtained from the Chinese Government the guarantees which he considered necessary. Mr. Grosvenor is about to proceed to Yunnan. He has gone to Shanghai to prepare for his journey. Mr. Wade will follow Mr. Grosvenor in order to give instructions.

GERMANY.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF BRESLAU—ILLNESS OF PRINCE BISMARCK.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—It was not the Director of Public Worship who was referred to in a Berlin dispatch yesterday as having dissolved his connection with the Prussian portion of his diocese, but Rev. Dr. Henry Förster, Archbishop of Breslau, who has long been in trouble with the Prussian Government, growing out of his publication of the Pope's encyclical declaring the Falck laws to be null and void.

A dispatch from Berlin says Prince Bismarck is unwell, and will not, therefore, accompany the Emperor on his visit to Italy.

THE ULTRAMONTANES IN THE BAVARIAN CHAMBER.

MUNICH, Oct. 14.—A violent debate occurred to-day in the Bavarian Chamber of Deputies on the address introduced on the 8th inst. by the Ultramontane Party, calling for the dismissal of the Ministry. Deputy Freitag (Ultramontane) reproached the Government with displaying insufficient independence in its relations with the Imperial Government. He stated, also, that if the Government displayed less fear of being domineered they would easily find allies in the Federal Council in opposition to Prussia. His speech was liberal and temperate. He ceased speaking because of the insults of the opposite side. Finally the address was passed by a vote of 79 to 76.

SPAIN.

THE MINISTRY AND THE VATICAN—A CONCILIATORY REPLY SENT TO ROME.

ROME, Oct. 14.—The Spanish note sent in reply to the Vatican is conciliatory. The Ministry explain that they were defeated. They will make every effort to establish an understanding, but cannot foretell what will be the Cortes solution of the question. The clause of the Constitution establishing religious liberty must be maintained.

The note asks the Vatican to consent to a settlement upon as broad a basis as is possible.

CENTRAL ASIA.

A RUSSIAN EXPEDITION AGAINST BOKHARA IN PREPARATION.

LONDON, Oct. 15—6 A. M.—The *Daily News* special from Vienna says Russia is preparing an expedition against Bokhara, out of revenge for the assistance rendered by the latter to the Khokand insurgents.

RACING IN ENGLAND.

THE MIDDLE PARK PLATE WON BY PETRARCH—THE FAVORITE BADLY BEATEN.

LONDON, Oct. 14.—To-day was the last but one of the Newmarket second October meeting. Attention was chiefly engrossed with the race for the Middle Park Plate, added to a sweepstakes of thirty sovereigns each, twenty forfeit, for two-year old, colts, 8 stone 9 pounds; fillies and geldings, 8 stone 6 pounds; winners of certain races to carry extra weights; the second horse to receive 200 sovereigns and the third 100 sovereigns out of the stakes. There were 151 subscribers. Thirty horses started and the race was won by Petrarch. Lollypop was the favorite, but was badly beaten, coming in sixteenth.

The following is the summary:

Mr. Spencer's b. c. Petrarch	1
Mr. T. Brown's ch. f. Madeira, by Thunderbolt	2
Count de Juigné's ch. f. Heurtebise, by Honesty, (bred in France)	3
Duke of Hamilton's ch. c. Lollypop, by Souvenir	0

The following was the betting just before the start: Twelve to one against Petrarch, twelve to one against Madeira, fifty to one against Heurtebise, and two to one against Lollypop.

CANADA AND THE CENTENNIAL.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Oct. 14.—Hon. Letellier de St. Just has returned to the capital from the maritime Provinces, where he has been organizing advisory boards in connection with the Centennial Exhibition at Philadelphia. He believes that those Provinces will make a most creditable display at the American exhibition.

NICHOLS, THE MONTREAL BANK DEFAULTER.

MONTREAL, Oct. 14.—A well-known merchant states positively that he was speaking last evening with young Nichols, the bank defaulter, in the Ottawa Hotel. The youth, however, cannot be found.

WORCESTER COUNTY (MASS.) REPUBLICANS.

WORCESTER, Mass., Oct. 14.—The Worcester County Republican Convention met at Horticultural Hall to-day to nominate candidates for Register of Deeds and County Commissioner. Col. Edward P. Loring, of Fitchburg, was Chairman of the convention, and two cities and fifty-four towns were represented by 169 delegates. After an informal vote Major Edward T. Raymond, of Worcester, was nominated for Register of Deeds by acclamation. Two informal ballots were then taken for County Commissioner. On the first, Hon. Velorous Taft, of Upton, received 67 votes; Henry G. Taft, of Uxbridge, 45, and Hon. Henry S. Bancroft, of Millbury, 37. On the second, H. G. Taft received 68, V. Taft 65, and Henry L. Bancroft 35. Mr. Bancroft was then withdrawn and a formal ballot taken, resulting in 113 for Henry G. Taft and 55 for Velorous Taft.

MISSISSIPPI.

THE TROUBLE IN COAHOMA COUNTY—PROTECTION AGAINST INCENDIARISM.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 14.—A committee composed equally of white and colored citizens of Coahoma County, Miss., have issued a circular invoking the efforts of all good citizens of the county in behalf of peace, and to protect private property of the people from the incendiary's torch. It charges the colored Sheriff (Brown) with having sought to rouse the colored people to lawless acts, by declaring to them in his harangues that while the gin-houses are the property of the whites, the torch is the remedy for grievances in the hands of colored men. It appears that Col. Stovill's steam gin-house was burned by incendiaries a few weeks ago. On the night of the 10th inst. his stable and thirteen mules were burned, and an attempt was made to burn his dwelling. The circular urges well-disposed citizens to organize for common protection against incendiaries, and nightly patrol the plantations. It is signed by nine colored men, and among the signatures of the white men are United States Senator Alcorn and Rev. R. R. White.

A COMPROMISE ON POLITICAL QUESTIONS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 14.—A telegram has been received here from an official source in Mississippi giving promise of a compromise of difficulties in that State between the Republicans and Democrats, having regard, it is supposed, to the approaching election and to secure peace at the polls.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15—1 A. M.—The South Atlantic storm centre is now north of Cape Hatteras, with north-east to south-east winds and cloudy weather in the Middle and Eastern States; variable winds, warm, partly cloudy weather prevail in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, with heavy rain in Mississippi; falling barometer, south-east to south-west winds, cloudy weather and rain from the lower lakes to Tennessee; rising barometer, north-west winds, cooler, cloudy weather have prevailed from Minnesota to Michigan, and thence to Missouri. The rivers have fallen at Vicksburg, New-Orleans, Jacksonville, Nashville, Pittsburg, Morgantown, New-Geneva, Brownsville and Confluence. The Ohio has risen at Marietta.

PROBABILITIES.

For the lower lakes, the Middle and Eastern States, falling barometer, north-east to north-west winds, warmer cloudy weather, and rain.

For the South Atlantic States, variable winds, mostly north-west to north-east; warmer, partly cloudy weather, and stationary followed by falling barometer.

For the Gulf States, Tennessee, and the Ohio Valley, rising barometer, north-west to south-west winds, cooler cloudy weather and occasional rains.

For the upper lakes, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, rising barometer, north-west to north-east winds, cooler, partly cloudy weather, and occasional rain in the two first.

Cautionary signals continue on Lakes Huron, Erie, and Ontario, and on the Atlantic coast from Wilmington to Eastport.

CHRISTIAN CONVENTION.

FITCHBURG, Mass., Oct. 14.—The State Convention of the Young Men's Christian Association convened here to-day, 400 delegates being present, and E. Whitney, of Worcester, presiding. Various committees were appointed, and an address was delivered by Rev. H. M. Parsons on the necessity of progressive action. At the afternoon session a general discussion was had upon "Our Work" and "The True Spirit of the Christian Worker." The convention voted to send greeting to the Young Women's Association at Pittsburg. A resolution was adopted protesting against encroachment upon the Lord's day. The convention adjourned till to-morrow.

HARD-MONEY CONVENTION.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct. 14.—The Hard-money Convention met in this city to-day. No attempt was made to secure a large attendance, and the invitations were sent chiefly to leading Liberal Republicans, a number of whom were present. Letters were received from Senator Christiancy, Congressman Durand, ex-Gov. Blair, ex-Congressman May, and others. Resolutions appointing ten delegates to the Cincinnati National Hard-money Convention, Oct. 25, and declaring opposition to any scheme of inflation or any form of paper money not actually interconvertible with coin, were adopted.

THE MASSACHUSETTS DEMOCRATS.

BOSTON, Oct. 14.—The Democrats held a grand ratification meeting at Faneuil Hall to-night. Hon. William Gray presided, with a list of Vice Presidents, including many prominent Democrats and Liberal Republicans of the State. Among the speakers were Judge Abbott, J. K. Tarbox, Hon. George H. Monroe, and others. The hall was insufficient to accommodate the crowd.

SUSPENSION OF A LEATHER MERCHANT.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 14.—James W. Hewlett, dealer in hides, leather, and oils, under the firm name of John Q. Hewlett & Son, No. 9 Water street, suspended payment yesterday. Mr. Hewlett states that he is engaged in preparing a statement for his creditors. His liabilities are supposed to amount to $60,000 or $70,000.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE SPORTS.

HANOVER, N. H., Oct. 14.—The athletic sports of the Dartmouth College students were witnessed by a large crowd to-day. They consisted of putting the light and heavy weight, a 100-yard dash, a three-miles run, a three-miles walk, a one-mile run, a mile walk, a hurdle race, jumping, &c.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

An extensive fire occurred at the iron works of E. Ketchum & Co., Nos. 71 to 83 Twelfth street, in the Eastern District, Brooklyn, at 3 o'clock yesterday morning, which resulted in damage to stock of $10,000 and to the building of $1,000. The fire broke out in the packing-room on the first floor under ground, and its origin is unknown. The total amount of insurance is $22,500 on the buildings and $115,000 on stock.

A fire in the fancy dry-goods store of Annie Bently, No. 725 Myrtle avenue, Brooklyn, on Wednesday night, caused damage to stock of $2,000, on which there was an insurance of only $700. The building, Nos. 725 and 727, is owned by Mr. Guttman, and damaged to the extent of $2,000; fully insured. Mrs. Bently's face and hair were badly burned in her efforts to subdue the flames.

A fire yesterday in South Quebec, Canada, destroyed Garant's saloon, McNelli's saloon, Lavallac & Ray's dry goods store, Lawlor & Creave's hotel, and partially destroyed the Police station. Mr. Thorm, the emigration agent for Quebec, was instantly killed, and James Garry badly injured by a piano, which was thrown from an upper story window. The insurance companies lose $15,000.

The house owned and occupied by the Misses Taylor, about a mile from Westport, Conn., was totally destroyed by fire, resulting from a defective flue, yesterday morning. Loss, $2,500; no insurance.

An incendiary fire last night at Charlestown, Mass., partially burned the stable of Coffin & Nichols, and A. J. Ham, hay dealers, together with seven horses, harness, &c. Loss, $5,000.

J. K. Rae's house, two miles south-west of Monroe, N. Y., on the Erie Railroad, was burned on Wednesday night. The fire was accidental. The loss is $4,000, with little or no insurance.

At 8:30 o'clock last evening a fire occurred on the second floor of No. 39 Bayard street, occupied by Sarah Robinson. Damage to building and contents, $150.

The hotel on Iona Island, just above Peekskill, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday night about 12 o'clock. The fire broke out in the kitchen.

A fire occurred at 8 o'clock yesterday morning in the printing office of Rubens & Freund, No. 206 Allen street, causing $100 damage

THE CORONERS' OFFICE.

ITS PRACTICES INVESTIGATED.

LOOSE AND SLIPSHOD METHODS OF PROCEDURE—NOTHING OMITTED WHICH WOULD INCREASE THE FEES—CORONERS EICKHOFF AND CROKER ON THE STAND—BAD MANAGEMENT OF THE HOSPITALS.

The Senate Committee engaged in the investigation of the conduct of the Municipal and County Governments continued its sessions yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Senators Booth and Tobey present, with Commissioner Davenport counsel to the committee. During the session ex-Collector Murphy and Senator Madden, of Orange County, called upon the committee. The feature of the day's work was the development of a case of Coroner Eickhoff's, which was shown never to have been formally investigated, and in which no jury had ever viewed the body, notwithstanding the record bore the signatures of six men purporting to be a jury who claimed to have "viewed the body then and there present and lying dead," as declared in the printed form to which these names were attached. In the case of Coroner Croker, who was also examined, it was shown that he did not conform to the legal requirements in scores of cases; that he did not seem fully to understand the law governing the administration of his office, and that in the cases where the record showed that the same jury had served in thirty-nine cases between Jan. 1 and Jan. 19, 1875

and an ante-mortem statement amount to one and the same thing; I know of no difference; in every case that I have officiated in I have been notified either at the Coroner's office, at my house, at my county's house, or by the doctors at Bellevue.

Q.—What is your practice in subpœnaing jurors? A.—I generally have six on a jury; generally subpœna from fifteen to nine; there have been cases where I have subpœnaed only seven or eight; keep a record of jurors' residences.

Commissioner Davenport then read the names of six persons from one of the records, and in answer to a question the witness said he thought one of them, Edward Burke, was employed at Bellevue Hospital; A. N. White, another juror, was keeper of the dead-house at the Morgue; the other four he did not know.

Commissioner Davenport—In cases numbered here as Nos. 1, 4, 5, 6, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 28, 29, 39, 42, 43, 44, 52, 53, 55, 57, 58, 61, 66, 69, 70, 71, 74, 80, 81, 83, 84, 85, 86, 91, 95, 101, 102, and 136 the same gentlemen whose names I have read served as jurors. The only one you positively know is A. N. White. The total number of these cases is thirty-nine; there are six men named on these records as having appeared before you thirty-nine times, and as having acted as your jurors, all of them, with three exceptions, between Jan. 1 and Jan. 10, this year, the other three cases being held on Jan. 14 and 15, and yet you know none of these men that you saw so often in so short a time except Mr. White.

Coroner Croker—Well, I am under the impression they are patients or men about the hospital; I generally take the cases that Mr. White puts down in the book as Coroners' cases, and then I impanel a jury, and the Doctor makes the post-mortems; I then go down town, to find, perhaps, ten or fifteen cases, out of which, perhaps, two or more are cases that it is necessary to send to the Morgue, where people can't attend to bring their dead; then this same jury would serve in three cases also; I have closed twenty-five or thirty, perhaps forty, cases with the same jury; I close all the cases together.

Q.—Well, you impanel your jury in the morning, go off, and be gone during the day, send these other bodies to the Morgue, and you would not then see your jury till next day? A.—Perhaps the next day, and view the bodies; then I would take the testimony and determine the cause of death; the testimony is the testimony of the Doctor.

Q.—Do you take the testimony of your deputy, the physician, in presence of the jury? A.—Not always; the testimony is read to them; there are post-mortems in most of these cases; the doctor always signs his deposition immediately after making the post-mortem examination; my Deputy is Dr. Macwhinnie; since Jan. 1, as near as I can judge, he has made about three hundred post-mortems.

Commissioner Davenport here produced a number of records, in which it did not appear that the doctor had made any post-mortem examination whatever, either superficial or otherwise, but merely stated what, in his opinion, was the cause of death.

Mrs. Emma Farrington appeared at this stage of the proceedings, accompanied by Mrs. Essler and the examination of the Coroner was suspended. Mrs. Farrington testified that she was at Mrs. Essler's, her cousin's, house on the 4th of November last, and that a man who said he was a Coroner called with another man, and asked in relation to the death of the child Edward Essler, Jr.; she related the facts concerning his death and one of the men took down her statement on a paper he brought with him. She was not sworn by either of them.

Q.—Was any oath administered to you? A.—No, Sir; he asked me if I could certify to that; I said I could, and that was all; this is the gentlemen (Coroner Eickhoff) who came and sat by the piano; the other gentleman asked me the questions and wrote down my statement; that was in the room where the body was; one of them looked at the body as it lay in the ice-box; the face only was exposed when I lifted the cloth to let him look at it; I don't know whether this man looked at the body or not.

Q.—How did they "view" the body? A.—By just looking at it; there was no examination made of the body; they only saw the face; they did not see the broken arm at all; I think it was the gentleman who took the statement that looked at the child's face.

In compliance with Coroner Eickhoff's request witness was asked what was the condition of her hand at the time, and she replied that she had a very sore finger and could not write her name, but made her mark to the statement as well as she could. She had made no report of the case to the Coroner, but told him that they wanted the inquest held as quietly as possible.

Q.—Did you request that no jury should be brought into the house? A.—I did, and he said it was not necessary to bring them at all; no jury was brought there, and no jury viewed the body; that was the first and last time the Coroner came there.

Coroner Croker's examination was here resumed. These inquisition papers are all signed by Dr. Macwhinnie; I always sign them after the verdict of the jury is rendered, and never before.

Q.—Or what assistance is a jury in a case where the doctor determines the case to be one of small-pox, and that is the only evidence you have to give the jury? A.—They might take it into their heads to censure the people for having small-pox in their house.

Q.—Are people liable to censure for that? A.—Well, the jury might censure them for not calling medical attendance; I always call a jury, even if the person dies in Bellevue Hospital; I understand that the law requires me to summon a jury in each case.

Q.—And if you do you get $5 more than if you don't get a jury. A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is it not the fact that, in these small-pox cases, and cases of still birth, where the only evidence is the doctor's certificate, that you call a jury because you get the $5 extra? A.—No, Sir; it is because I won't take the responsibility of rendering a verdict myself.

Q.—In other words you decline to take the responsibility which the law allows you? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Are all these certificates signed by your Deputy? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—When does he sign them? A.—Sometimes before the jury signs them, sometimes afterward; he always signs them before or after the jury.

Commissioner Davenport—Will you look at this and see if he has signed it. [Coroner examines the paper long and carefully.] Now, then, is it signed or not; surely you can see if it is? A.—Well, that is the only one I know of that is not signed.

Commissioner Davenport here read another list of jurors, among which appeared the names of J. J. McDonald, T. McDonald, John McDonald, with others.

Witness resumed—I don't know which of them was employed at the Morgue, but I know of one McDonald who was employed there and who frequently acted as a juror; I don't know his first name; Mr. White and Mr. Fogarty, the keeper and assistant keeper at the Morgue, served in a great many cases; White, Fogarty, and McDonald composed one-half of my jury in a large number of cases held at the Morgue; White served in one case outside of the Morgue, also, on Twenty-fifth street, near Third avenue; Fogarty never served outside the Morgue.

Q.—I find his name as a juror in case No. 601, at No. 1,096 Third avenue? A.—That case was closed at the Morgue.

Q.—Did he view the body? A.—There is a great many of these cases adjourned to the Morgue.

Q.—I ask, did he view the body at No. 1,096 Third avenue, or in another case in No. 151 Washington street, or at No. 174 West Eighteenth street, and in some twenty or thirty other cases in which he served as a juror in cases outside the Morgue? A.—No, Sir; these jurors who signed in such cases didn't view the bodies, but the bodies were viewed by another jury before that.

Q.—And these men certify to what was done by another jury—the viewing of the body? A.—Those other men didn't have the evidence.

Q.—But they viewed the body? A.—Yes, and then they were discharged until some future day, to appear at some future day; I could not always get them to appear.

Q.—So that you have two juries in these cases, one of which is never discharged; you have got a sort of traveling jury out? A.—No, Sir; they never get together so that I can discharge them.

Q.—And they never have been discharged? A.—They didn't come—

Q.—Have you ever discharged them? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—And they not being discharged you called together another jury and submitted the evidence? A.—Yes, Sir; the evidence was taken before the parties.

Q.—What, in this case where you had two juries running? A.—I never had two juries running.

Q.—But, there was one discharged, and you had another to whom you submitted the evidence? A.—I could not discharge the others.

Q.—Now, Sir, I have here thirty-eight other cases in which the same jury appears to have served, and eighty-nine cases in which this McDonald has served, and you say you don't know his name. Did you regard him as an intelligent man, and fit to sit as a juror in these cases? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Is he not the same man who was recently sentenced to one year's imprisonment for an outrage committed by him in the dead-house at the Morgue? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—In impaneling this second jury, or the tail of your first jury, at the Morgue, how many do you impanel? A.—Eight or ten sometimes, or twelve sometimes; I generally excuse a good many; I have no record on this point; I always ask nine jurors to appear.

Q.—You said this morning you often summoned seven or eight? A.—Well I wish to correct that; I summon nine or ten.

Q.—Why do you wish to correct that? I put the question to you this morning very explicitly as to the number. A.—I thought you meant the number that served on the jury; I have since then been in conversation in the corridor of this hotel with Coroner Eickhoff, Mr. Teal, the Coroner's Clerk, and Deputy Coroner Cushman.

Q.—Was not the correction suggested to you by some of those gentlemen telling you that the law requires you to summon not less than nine jurors? A.—No, Sir; if you have got it down that I said seven or eight, I wish to correct it; the law requires me to impanel not less than nine nor more than fifteen.

Q.—How long have you known that? A.—Always; I have asked as many as twenty at times.

Q.—Why did you do that, when the law says fifteen shall be the largest number? A.—Because I ask and ask, and they don't come; I can't compel them to come.

Q.—Did you ever tell any juror so sworn or impaneled by you, that he need not come either to the Morgue or to your office—that he need not attend the inquest? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Or that it was unnecessary for them to appear again? A.—No, Sir.

Q.—You didn't—now be sure about this? A.—No, Sir.

At this point the committee adjourned until this morning, when Coroner Croker's examination will be resumed.

FRAUDULENT NATURALIZATION PAPERS.

In the Washington Place Police Court, before Justice Bixby yesterday, Robert Davis, of No. 6 Sixth avenue, was charged with attempting to register on fraudulent naturalization papers. The complainant is George Hepburn, of No. 137 Washington street, an inspector of elections in the Twenty-eighth Election District of the Fifth Assembly District. Davis claims to have received his certificate of citizenship without first having declared his intentions. The certificate bears the signature of Charles A. Loew. The prisoner gave bail to answer in the sum of $1,000.

TAMMANY DEMANDING PATRONAGE.

A NEW CROTON WATER SCHEME—MEETING OF THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN YESTERDAY.

The "Croton Main resolutions" were pressed again in the Board of Aldermen yesterday with a vehemence that seemed to indicate that a great portion of the population would die of thirst before the election if they were not passed. Before calling them up, however, Alderman McCarthy submitted the following as a distinct measure, believing it would be adopted:

Resolved, That Croton water mains be laid, as provided in section 2 of chapter 477 of the Laws of 1875, in the following streets and avenues, viz: Madison avenue, between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth streets; One Hundred and Thirty-eighth street, between Third avenue and Port Morris Dock; Eleventh avenue, between Forty-ninth and Fiftieth streets; Sixtieth street, between First avenue and East River; Sixty-third street, between Avenue A and the East River; and in Twenty-fifth street, between Eleventh avenue and the North River.

Alderman Morris opposed the resolution. He said that Commissioner Porter had asked $250,000 from the Board of Apportionment and that sum ought to be sufficient to enable him to make experiments at this time.

The resolution was then put and lost for want of a three-fourths vote.

Alderman Shandley subsequently called up the resolutions authorizing Commissioner Fitz John Porter to employ men by the day to lay new Croton mains at a cost of $500,000 under section 2 of chapter 477 of the Laws of 1875—the very same law on which Mr. McCarthy's resolution was based. Mr. Shandley, in speaking of the matter, said that the Board had been held in numerous cases. (Gedney vs. Purdy, 47 N. Y., 676; Insly vs. Graham, 48 N. Y., 658; People vs. Schoonmaker, 50 N. Y., 499; Paul vs. Munger, 47 N. Y., 469. And in the case of Hilton vs. Beecher, (48 Howard, 178.) The Court of Appeals held expressly that they would not decide whether the court below, in the exercise of its discretion, should grant or refuse a bill of particulars. On the 21th day of December, 1872, the indictment was quashed by John K. Hackett, and the following order was entered:

At a court of General Sessions of the Peace, holden in and for the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the said City, on Tuesday, the 24th day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two. Present; the Honorable John K. Hackett, Recorder of the City of New-York, Justice of the Sessions.

The People vs. Hugh Smith, impleaded with William M. Tweed and three others.—On indictment for conspiracy. (filed Feb. 10, 1872.)—The motion heretofore made by counsel in behalf of the defendant to quash this indictment on points submitted to the court in writing, after hearing opposition thereto by counsel for people, and after due deliberation thereon, the court grant the motion. Opinion of court filed this day.

[A true extract from the minutes.]

J. SPARKS, Clerk.

These facts appear by the record of the Court of Sessions. There was no motion made on Sweeny's part to quash. John McKeon did not make any such motion. Mr. Frederick Smyth had nothing to do with that or any other of the Sweeny proceedings. The statement that Mr. Frederick Smyth is an Orangeman is denied on the authority of Mr. Frederick Smyth himself. His associations and his whole course of life, he says, will show that he never did or could have any sympathy with Orangemen.

MOVEMENT OF FLOUR AND GRAIN.

The interior deliveries of grain and flour included at the seven principal Western lake ports for the first nine months of 1875, have been 124,030,144 bushels, against 158,039,426 bushels for the corresponding period in 1874, being a decrease this year as compared with last of 34,009,282 bushels. The deliveries of flour and grain—the former at its equivalent of bushels in wheat—for the first nine months in 1875 have been 76,679,233 bushels, against 147,937,744 bushels for the corresponding time in 1874, being a decrease this year of 21,260,572 bushels, of which New-York is deficient 20,931,848 bushels, and the other six seaboard ports 326,664 bushels. The deliveries of flour and grain at Montreal for the first nine months of 1875 have been 12,264,129 bushels, against 13,077,421 bushels, being a deficiency this year at that port of 813,292 bushels. The inference is that the six seaboard ports other than New-York being deficient this year only 326,664 bushels, as compared with last year, that Portland, Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, have had very considerably increased deliveries this year over last, while New-York shows a loss of 20,931,848 bushels. This loss to New-York has been mostly attributable to the increased charges imposed on car grain when in lots under five cars.

LAW REPORTS.

THE TWEED LITIGATION.

MOTION FOR A STAY OF PROCEEDINGS DENIED BY JUDGE LAWRENCE—HIS REASONS FOR DENYING THE MOTION.

Yesterday morning Judge Lawrence, in Supreme Court, Chambers, denied the motion made before him on the day previous for a stay of proceedings in the Tweed case, and gave the following opinion:

"A motion is made on the part of the defendant, Tweed, for:

First—An order staying all proceedings until the defendant's appeals to the Court of Appeals from the orders made by the General Term herein, on the 7th and 8th of October, 1875, shall be heard and determined, &c.

Second—That an order be made for extending the time for the said defendant to answer until the said appeals shall be heard, &c.

Third—The notice of motion is for such other and further order as may be just.

The order of the 8th of October is an order of the General Term of this department reversing an order made at Special Term by Mr. Justice Donohue, requiring the plaintiffs to serve an amended complaint specifying—

First—What right or interest in the premises the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty set up or pretend to.

Second—Requiring the plaintiff either to strike out a portion of the complaint or to state that they do not rely upon the allegation therein contained as a cause of action, or that the plaintiffs shall strike out so much of the complaint as sets forth fraud, conspiracy, or combination on the part of the defendants Tweed and Watson.

Third—Requiring the plaintiffs to serve a bill of particulars of their claim upon the defendant.

The order of the 7th of October is an order of the General Term affirming an order made at Special Term by Mr. Justice Barrett, denying a motion to reduce the amount of bail ordered to be given by the defendant on a previous order for his arrest.

The granting of the stay of proceedings upon these appeals rests within the discretion of the court, and the question for determination is whether on the papers before me, a proper case is made out for the exercise of the discretionary power. One of the orders appealed from, among other matters, provides, as has been already stated, that the plaintiffs shall furnish to the defendant a bill of particulars. The granting of a bill of particulars also rests in the discretion of the court, and it is settled that orders which rest purely in the discretion of the court below are not appealable to the Court of Appeals. This has been held in numerous cases. (Gedney vs. Purdy, 47 N. Y., 676; Insly vs. Graham, 48 N. Y., 658; People vs. Schoonmaker, 50 N. Y., 499; Paul vs. Munger, 47 N. Y., 469. And in the case of Hilton vs. Beecher, (48 Howard, 178.) The Court of Appeals held expressly that they would not decide whether the court below, in the exercise of its discretion, should grant or refuse a bill of particulars. On the 21th day of December, 1872, the indictment was quashed by John K. Hackett, and the following order was entered:

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TAMMANY'S NEW DEMAND FOR $250,000—AN OLD DODGE IN A NEW SHAPE—OPPOSITION OF THE CONTROLLER.

Notwithstanding the repeated failures of the Tammany Aldermen to pass the resolutions authorizing Commissioner Fitz John Porter to lay new Croton mains "by day's work," at a cost of $500,000, their President, Mr. Lewis, attempted in the Board of Apportionment yesterday, of which he is a member, to secure an appropriation of $250,000, to be raised by bonds, to enable the same Commissioner to extend the water service. The matter has been before the Board of Apportionment for some weeks—the Controller not having obtained sufficient information to vote upon it. Recently, however, the Corporation Counsel furnished an opinion that bonds to the amount asked could be legally issued according to the law passed in 1872.

Controller Green said he had had no opportunity to examine the opinion, and on his motion the resolution was laid over until next Tuesday, when, it is understood, the Mayor will press it to a vote.

A resolution was adopted authorizing the Fire Commissioners to advertise for 20,000 feet of hose for the department. Another resolution, directing the Controller to issue $100,000 City park improvement fund stock, was laid over.

The Mayor called up the resolutions authorizing the Controller to issue $100,000 of Croton main stock to defray a portion of the cost of removing the water gates on Tenth avenue, near One Hundred and Nineteenth and One Hundred and Thirty-fifth streets, and the waste weir at One Hundred and Forty-second street, and erecting new structures outside the Tenth avenue, on land yet to be acquired, in accordance with a law passed in the present year. The whole cost of the work, including the price of the land, is estimated at $300,000.

Controller Green moved that the matter be laid over. He could present a plan, he believed, by which nearly three-quarters of the expense which would be incurred under the plan of Commissioner Porter would be saved to the City.

Mayor Wickham said that any such plan should be submitted to the board.

Controller Green asked who framed the law.

Commissioner Porter replied that Mr. Tracy had made an abstract of it. He added that the work was necessary, and that the land required would cost about fifty thousand dollars.

The motion to lay the matter over was adopted, after which the board adjourned.

THE TAMMANY CANDIDATE FOR RECORDER.

It is due to truth to state that Mr. Frederick Smyth, the Tammany candidate for Recorder, was in no manner connected with the proceedings against Sweeny. John McKeon has been, and is, Sweeny's attorney and counsel. Mr. Frederick Smyth has had nothing to do with either the civil or criminal proceedings. In relation to the indictment which was quashed, and which it is alleged Mr. Frederick Smyth moved to quash, there is no truth in the statement. The facts are as follows: An indictment was found in 1872 against Hugh Smith and others (including Sweeny) for a conspiracy. Mr. John E. Burrill, as attorney and counsel for Hugh Smith, gave notice of motion to quash the indictment, on the ground that "no cause of criminal action is contained therein." This motion was argued by John E. Burrill for Mr. Hugh Smith, and Mr. Peckham for the people, and on briefs of Messrs. Burrill and Peckham. On the 21th day of December, 1872, the indictment was quashed by John K. Hackett, and the following order was entered:

At a court of General Sessions of the Peace, holden in and for the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall of the said City, on Tuesday, the 24th day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-two. Present; the Honorable John K. Hackett, Recorder of the City of New-York, Justice of the Sessions.

The People vs. Hugh Smith, impleaded with William M. Tweed and three others.—On indictment for conspiracy. (filed Feb. 10, 1872.)—The motion heretofore made by counsel in behalf of the defendant to quash this indictment on points submitted to the court in writing, after hearing opposition thereto by counsel for people, and after due deliberation thereon, the court grant the motion. Opinion of court filed this day.

[A true extract from the minutes.]

J. SPARKS, Clerk.

These facts appear by the record of the Court of Sessions. There was no motion made on Sweeny's part to quash. John McKeon did not make any such motion. Mr. Frederick Smyth had nothing to do with that or any other of the Sweeny proceedings. The statement that Mr. Frederick Smyth is an Orangeman is denied on the authority of Mr. Frederick Smyth himself. His associations and his whole course of life, he says, will show that he never did or could have any sympathy with Orangemen.

AN IRREGULAR MORTGAGE.

ALLEGED COVER FOR A USURIOUS LOAN—A LAWYER IN AN EMBARRASSING POSITION.

A suit came to trial yesterday in Supreme Court, Special Term, before Judge Van Vorst, in which Henry E. Fletcher sought to foreclose a $1,000 mortgage held against Charles H. Clark. This mortgage was one of three, aggregating $3,500. The defense was a cover for a usurious loan, and that there was a want of consideration in the mortgagee.

The testimony of Robert N. Waite, a lawyer, was of considerable interest, as showing how usurious mortgages are given, and placed counsel in a peculiarly embarrassing position. It was to the following effect:

His client, Clark, desired to raise $3,500 to go to Europe. He had a third interest in a property then undergoing partition, which covered three leases. After some negotiation witness met Fletcher, who said he was willing to advance $3,000, on receiving a mortgage of $3,500 for six months, or three mortgages on the different pieces of property, two for $1,000, and one for $500. Witness objected at first, because he desired the mortgage to be for two years, but finally acceded to the terms, the property being in partition and being incumbered, and there being an understanding that if the partition suit was not finished there should be an extension of time. Witness met Fletcher several times in relation to this matter, and finally he understood that Mr. Brusié, to whom the mortgage was made by Clark, had advanced no money, and that this was a cover for a usurious loan. On cross-examination an affidavit of Clark was handed to witness, with a certificate annexed. The affidavit states that there is no valid defense to the mortgage for usury, want of consideration, or any other cause known to Clark, and at the foot of it there is a certificate signed by R. N. Waite and William E. Brusié to the effect that they have read the affidavit, that the same is true, and that they believe the title is good. Waite acknowledged the assignment and that it was false; but stated that Fletcher knew equally with him that it was false.

Mr. Brusié was called to the stand, and substantially affirmed Waite's statement. On cross-examination by the Judge witness stated that he had known Clark for about a year, but was under no kind of obligation to him, and had no special reasons to do him any favors, but that he signed a covenant and assignment, binding himself to pay a bond, and covenanting that there was no defense against the mortgage, and also that the certificate was signed by himself and Waite merely to oblige Clark, without any money consideration whatever.

Mr. Brusié is a lawyer, but not of New-York State. Decision reserved.

ON TRIAL FOR MALPRACTICE.

Prof. Julius Von Meyer, Dr. Theophile Weber, and Eliza Attenheim, a midwife, were placed on trial before Judge Sutherland yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions, charged with manslaughter, in having caused the death of Mrs. Ursula Wick, of No. 306 East Sixty-sixth street, by malpractice. Mrs. Wick was taken ill on Aug. 6, and was attended by Mrs. Attenheim, who prescribed for her. The prescription gave no relief, and Mrs. Attenheim then suggested that Von Meyer and Weber should be called. This was done, but as Mrs. Wick grew worse under their treatment, her husband became alarmed, and called in Dr. Charles Schneider, in opposition to the wishes of the attending physicians. Dr. Schneider said he could do the lady no good, and advised Mr. Wick to inform the Coroner, as the harm had been done by malpractice. Mrs. Wick died the next morning, and after a post-mortem examination the parties were arrested. Dr. Schneider testified yesterday to the facts as stated, and said that, in his opinion, death had resulted from unskillful treatment on the part of the attending physicians. The case had not concluded at the adjournment of the court.

A RING REMINISCENCE.

When James Fisk, Jr., was Colonel of the Ninth Regiment, Paran Stevens, the owner of the armory of the regiment, expended $9,500 in repairing the building, with the understanding, as alleged by him, that Col. Fisk would repay him the money, which was never done. Suit was brought by the administrator of the estate of Mr. Stevens against Mrs. Fisk, the administratrix of Col. Fisk's estate, to recover this money, with interest, making $12,481 34, and the defense was that the City was liable as principal, the work having been done with the consent of the Board of Supervisors, given through William M. Tweed. Judgment was given against Mrs. Fisk, who appealed to the General Term of the Supreme Court, where the case was argued yesterday and decision reserved.

SUITS ABANDONED.

In the United States Circuit Court, before Judge Benedict, at the instance of United States District Attorney Bliss, orders of nolle prosequi were entered yesterday morning in regard to a number of indictments found by previous Grand Juries. Among them was one against Victoria Woodhull and Tennie C. Claflin for sending obscene literature through the mails. It will be remembered that two other joint indictments were quashed in accordance with the decision of Judge Benedict upon a motion to this effect by the defendant's counsel. The third has been found since that date, but as it is substantially a repetition of the others, it was deemed best to enter the order of nolle prosequi. With regard to the others, which are all old indictments, the action became necessary, as it was found impossible, after the long delay on trial, to find the witnesses necessary for the prosecution. The order was entered in the following suits: John B. Purdy, alleged shipping frauds; F. W. Jones, asking illegal fees of a pensioner; A. G. Benedict, resisting an officer while in the discharge of his duty; William H. Burke, mailing "sawdust" circulars; Christopher Flood, defrauding the revenue; John Reis and William Just, running an illicit distillery; Serepio Serpa, John B. Martinez, and Blas D. Blouched, smuggling cigars; Peter Campbell, illicit distilling; T. B. Bremsen, presenting false claims against the Government.

THE SORRELL MANSLAUGHTER CASE.

VERDICT OF MANSLAUGHTER IN THE FOURTH DEGREE—SENTENCED TO ONE YEAR'S IMPRISONMENT.

Thomas Sorrell, the colored stableman of Col. McDaniel, was placed on trial in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, on an indictment for manslaughter in the first degree, in having caused the death of Samuel Peterson, another colored man, by stabbing him to the heart with a clasp knife in Thompson street, near Spring, on Sunday, the 18th of last July. Assistant District Attorney Lyon appeared for the people and Mr. Peter Mitchell for the defendant, a bright, intelligent-looking mulatto, about twenty-eight years old. The evidence showed that Sorrell and his friend Daniel Matthews were playing cards with William Henry, Jefferson Sanders, and others, all negroes, on the night before the killing, in Lyle's saloon, Thirtieth street, near Seventh avenue, Matthews lost, and accused Henry and Sanders of cheating, and was badly beaten by them. At noon the next day Sorrell and Matthews found Henry and Sanders in Dilger's saloon, at No. 521 Broome street, and Sanders boasted about having "laid out" Matthews. A quarrel ensued between Sanders and Matthews, and Sanders and Henry went out, Sanders returning with a razor and Henry with a butcher's cleaver. Henry made an onslaught on Matthews with the cleaver, when Sorrell interfered, and was cut in the back, shoulder, and left arm by Sanders with the razor. The room was full of colored men, and all who were present became greatly excited and rushed into the street. While Sorrell was getting out he was attacked by Henry and Sanders again, and his excitement increased to a positive delirium, he apparently thinking that a general attack was being made on him. He drew his knife and rushed frantically along, stumbling against William Sanders, a negro, residing at No. 60 Thompson street, whom he immediately seized by the throat, apparently regarding him as one of his assailants, and stabbed him in the back, paralyzing his lower limbs for life. He then continued on his course, and ran against Peterson, whom he also seemed to regard as an assailant, and plunged his knife into his left breast, killing him instantly. Upon being arrested he said that he had acted in self-defense, believing his life to be in danger. Counsel for Sorrell asked for a verdict of manslaughter in one of the lesser degrees, or for an acquittal, on the grounds that no malice was shown, and that the plea of belief that Sorrell was, while under great excitement from a murderous attack upon himself, imbued with the idea that he was simply acting in self-defense, was sustained from the surrounding circumstances of the case. The jury retired at 4:30 yesterday afternoon, and at 5:40 returned with a verdict of manslaughter in the fourth degree and a recommendation to mercy. Assistant District Attorney Lyon said that he thought the verdict was justified by the evidence.

Judge Barrett, in passing sentence, said that though Sorrell was not strictly legally justified in committing the act of which he had been convicted, there could be little or no doubt that he was fully under the belief that he was acting in self-defense. In view of the recommendation to mercy, only one-half of the maximum penalty would be inflicted, and the sentence would be one year's imprisonment at hard labor in the Penitentiary.

SUIT FOR LOSS OF AN ARM.

QUESTION OF CONTRIBUTING NEGLIGENCE—VERDICT FOR $5,000.

As Emily Furst, a child four years and a half old, was attempting to cross the track of the Second Avenue Railroad at the corner of Second avenue and Sixth street, on May 13, 1871, she was knocked down and run over by one of the company's cars and sustained injuries resulting in the loss of her left arm. Her father, a poor man, brought suit against the company to recover $20,000, on the ground that the accident resulted from the negligence of the driver of the car. The case was tried in Part II. of the Court of Common Pleas, before Judge J. F. Daly, occupying several days, and was given to the jury yesterday. It was testified on behalf of the plaintiff that at the time the child attempted to cross the track she was struck by the car and knocked down; that the horses attached to the car were going at a rapid gait at the time, and that the driver was making gestures to and laughing at several girls on the sidewalk, and did not see the child. A motion made to dismiss the complaint on the grounds that it was "contributing negligence" for a child so young to be on the street unattended, and that the accident occurred through the child's inability to use ordinary care, was denied by the court. Testimony was given by the defense to the effect that the child came out suddenly from behind a pile of building materials near the track, and that it was next to impossible to stop the car in time to prevent the accident. The jury, after about an hour's absence, brought in a verdict for plaintiff for $5,000.

COURT NOTES.

A bench warrant was yesterday issued by Judge Benedict, of the United States Circuit Court, for the arrest of William J. and Thomas C. Pollock, indicted for smuggling by the last United States Grand Jury.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Josephine Thompson, charged with stealing $100 from George B. Putnam, a boarder at the Summit Hotel, Bowery and Canal street, was found guilty and sentenced by Judge Sutherland to one year in the State Prison.

Michael Smith, indicted for breaking into the store of Henry Cross, No 11 Seventh avenue, on the night of the 1st inst., and stealing therefrom a number of watches valued at $103, pleaded guilty, and was sentenced by Judge Sutherland to two years and six months in the State Prison.

Henry Marston, indicted by the United States Grand Jury for illegally taking a letter from the Post Office, it belonging to another, and appropriating its contents, pleaded guilty to the charge yesterday morning, in the United States Circuit Court, and was remanded by Judge Benedict for sentence.

In the matter of the demurrer to the complaint in the Veterinary College suit of Bergh et al. vs. Busteed et al., Judge Van Vorst yesterday overruled the demurrer, holding that there was no misjoinder of parties in the complaint, but a simple bringing in of all interests in the nature of a bill of peace.

In the suit of the People of the State of New-York against Margaret Watson, the widow and executrix of the estate of James Watson, the Ring Auditor, to recover the $6,000,000 stolen from the City, an attachment was issued against the property of the deceased found in the Union Trust Company's vaults. Yesterday Judge Lawrence, in the Supreme Court Chambers, referred the trial of the issues in the suit to Hon. Murray Hoffman, as Referee.

Michael Finnell, the alleged murderer of Edward O'Baldwin, was brought down to the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday, to have the question of bail passed upon. His counsel was absent, and the writ on which he was produced was dismissed, with the understanding, however, that a motion to admit to bail would be entertained by the court, whenever Finnell's counsel chooses to make it, without the necessity of Finnell being present.

Henry J. Williams sued Nelson J. Abbott to obtain an accounting and receive a share of profits on stock transactions, Williams alleging that Abbott had made about $13,000 by speculating in Union Pacific under his advice, and had promised him in advance one-half of any profits he might make. The case was tried yesterday in Supreme Court, Special Term, before Judge Van Vorst, and Abbott testified that plaintiff's allegation was mere invention. Decision was reserved.

The case of John W. Robinson, the Inspector of Weights and Measures, indicted for having procured extortionate fees from Warren H. Rose, was resumed before Judge Sutherland yesterday, in the Court of General Sessions. Travers having failed to answer to his name when called, Assistant District Attorney Bell announced that the officer had failed to serve him with a subpœna, the witness having left his residence. As it was impossible to prove the case against Robinson in the absence of Travers, Judge Sutherland directed the jury to acquit the accused. The District Attorney will have the case brought up again in another shape.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Granted.—King vs. Westervelt; Sedgwick vs. Bristed; King vs. Westervelt.

Moore vs. Nelson.—Motion to vacate confession of judgment denied, with costs. See Mason vs. Scott, 55 N. Y., 247.

Juserra vs. Vercelli.—Motion denied with costs. Memorandum.

Matter of Tweed.—Opinion.

Beach vs. The Mayor, &c.—Memorandum.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Bergh, &c., vs. Busteed et al.—Judgment for plaintiff on demurrer. Opinion.

McLean vs. Pollock.—Judgment for defendant on demurrer. Opinion.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Curtis.

Matter of Goff.—Petition denied. Memorandum.

Barnes vs. Barnes.—Memorandum for counsel.

Schreyer vs. The Mayor, &c.—Motion to readjust costs denied.

Brugman vs. Schatt et al.—Referee's report confirmed on payment of surplus money ordered.

Wehle vs. Conner, &c.—Plaintiff's motion for stay granted provided the appeal be brought to a hearing within thirty days from service of order.

By Judge Freedman.

Klein vs. Wolfsohn.—The complaint must be served as well as the summons before a reference can be ordered. See rule 87. Application denied.

Barendam vs. Jefferson Insurance Company et al.—See memorandum for counsel.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Robinson.

Solomon vs. Tannenholtz.—Judgment and execution vacated as against defendant among other defenses, with leave to plead supplemental answer; payment of claim, $10 costs. Opinion.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos.	
58—Sanderson vs. Davenport.	
102—The People, &c. vs. Board of Underwriters.	
111—Reuck vs. Bruen.	
130—Peck vs. Chic. & Alton Railroad Co.	
143—Botes vs. N. J. Mid. Railway Co.	
154—Pierson vs. Stevens.	
156—Macy, &c. vs. Lane.	
178—Mason vs. Armstrong, &c.	
191—Kensing vs. Siechart, &c.	
218—Howard vs. Crandall.	
219—Reynolds vs. Crandall.	
221—Knapp vs. Knapp.	
223—Baxter vs. Drake.	
254—Snyder, &c. vs. Brisol, &c.	
297—Blydenbergh vs. The Mayor, &c.	
302—Meyer vs. Joseph.	
306—Dillont vs. Cavanagh, &c.	
313—Tallman vs. Borrowe, &c.	
314—Matter of Amery.	
316—Rusk vs. Soulter.	
320—Beard et al. vs. Tobias.	
325—N. Y. Lith. & Eng. Co. vs. Van Pelt.	
326—Peck, &c. vs. Chic. & Alton Railroad Co.	
329—Alden vs. Dionsey.	
330—Lester vs. Rosen, &c.	
331—Wilder vs. Hitchcock.	
333—Austin vs. Blauvelt.	
335—Roseling vs. Duncan.	
336—Longchamp vs. Duncan.	
340—Macy vs. Lichtenfels, &c.	
341—Searle vs. Searle.	
342—Carnana vs. Coze.	
343—

Gold Exchange Bank:

Gold cleared	$54,970,000
Gold balances	1,146,167
Currency balances	2,096,958

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$67,626,822
Currency balances	3,352,220
Gold exchanges	5,470,402
Gold balances	668,534

The following for City bank shares:

America	152	Gold Exchange	121
Central National	99½	Importers' & Traders'	195
Chatham	135	Irving	132
Chemical	1600	Mercantile	109
City	300	Merchants'	121
Commerce	122	Merchants' Exchange	103
First National	200	New-York	132
Fourth National	95¾	N. Y. Nat. Exchange	101
Fulton	157	Phenix	99
German-American	81½	Union	140

PHILADELPHIA STOCK PRICES—OCT. 14.

Telegraphed to Messrs. Randolph, Bickley & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	105	105½
City 6s, New	107¼	107⅜
Camden and Amboy Railroad	131¾	131⅞
Pennsylvania Railroad	50⅝	50¾
Philadelphia and Reading Railroad	55½	55⅝
Lehigh Valley Railroad	61¾	61⅞
Catawissa Railroad Preferred	43	
Philadelphia and Erie Railroad	22¼	22⅜
Lehigh Navigation	50¼	50⅜
Lehigh Navigation Gold Loan		104

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 14, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkls	35	Hides, bales	185
Beans, bbls	278	Essential Oil, bbls	52
Beeswax, pkls	2	Leather, sides	6,467
Brooms-corn, bales	41	Resin, bbls	1,124
Flour, bbls	16,635	Spirits Turp., bbls	226
Meal, bbls	414	Rice, pkls	50
Wheat, bushels	126,162	Sugar, bbls	304
Corn, bushels	84,950	Sugar, hhds	1,929
Oats, bushels	46,115	Pork, pkls	36
Rye, bushels	2,500	Cut-meats, pkls	1,035
Malt, bushels	2,100	Lard, tcs	100
Barley, bushels	29,350	Butter, pkls	6,303
Peas, bushels	1,500	Cheese, pkls	11,690
Grass-seed, bags	180	Skins, bales	14
Cotton, bales	1,458	Starch, pkls	1,705
Copper, bbls	163	Shorts, pkls	52
Cotton-s'd Oil, bbls	33	Tea, pkls	7,000
Eggs, bbls	1,208	Tobacco, hhds	135
Flaxseed, bags	170	Tobacco, pkls	254
Hops, bales	425	Wool, bales	8
Hides, No	1,057	Whisky, bbls	730

COFFEE—Rio has been in slack demand and quoted weak; sales, 2,835 bags by the Biela, on private terms; other kinds dull and somewhat nominal, the request for which part previously reported having been summed up thus: 1,722 bags Laguayra, 617 bags Maracaibo, 437 bags St. Domingo, and 75 cags Jamaica, sold in lots for consumption within our range. Also 100 bags St. Domingo in transit to Europe.....We quote invoices (nominally) thus: Rio, good ordinary, 19c. @19¼c; fair, 20¼c. @20¾c.; good, 20¾c. @21c.; prime, 21¼c. @21½c., gold, ₱ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 19¾c. @22½c., gold; Santos, fair to good invoices, 20c. @21¼c.; Java invoices, 26c. @29c.; Maracaibo, 20c. @22c.; Laguayra, 20c. @21c.; Savanilla, 20c. @21¾c.; San Domingo, 18c. @18½c.; Mania, 20c. @21c.; Mexican, 20c. @21¾c., gold, ₱ lb.....The stock of Rio and Santos in first hands here to-day, 70,129 bags, and at the outports, 39,095 bags, with 56,700 bags afloat and loading for the United States.....The stock of other than Rio and Santos in first hands here this morning was 22,357 bags, and 40,654 mats.

COTTON—A less active business has been reported for early delivery, with prices of low grades and of Stained quoted ⅛c. ₱ lb. lower, and other grades as in our last. The speculative dealings have been, in part, in "short notices," and for shipment to Liverpool, the engagements for which, as reported to-day, have been again quite liberal, especially by sail. Sales were officially reported for the prompt delivery of 1,089 bales, (of which 550 bales were on last evening,) including 683 bales to spinners, 300 bales to shippers, and 86 bales to speculators.....Of the sales 217 bales were to arrive..... A very extensive business has been reported for forward delivery, at, however, variable prices, under speculative manipulations. The Liverpool and domestic market reports were less favorable; the weather advices of a less serious tenor, as against the crop; and the arrivals at the shipping ports continued quite heavy which circumstances tended to depress values, and the final quotations were 3-16c. @5-16c. ₱ lb. lower than those of yesterday. The main dealings were in options for October, November, December, and January. Sales have been reported since our last of 52,000 bales, (of which 14,800 bales were on last evening, and 37,200 bales to-day,) with 6,900 bales on the calls, on the basis of Middling, with October options closing at 13 29-32c. @13 15-16c.; November, 13 15-32c.; December, 13 11-32c. @13⅝c.; January, 13 15-32c.; February, 13¾c. @13 21-32c.; March, 13 25-32c. @13 13-16c.; April, 13 31-32c. @14c.; May, 14 5-32c. @14 3-16c.; June, 14 11-32c. @14⅜c.; July, 14 17-32c. @14 9-16c.; August, 14¾c. @14 11-16c. ₱ lb.....The receipts at this port since our last have been 1,458 bales.....The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 20,390 bales, against 16,292 bales same day last week, and thus far this week, 111,482 bales, against 82,755 bales last week.....The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 490,140 bales, against 331,673 bales the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year.....Consolidated (five days') exports to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 13,780 bales; to the Continent, 23,063 bales. Stock in New-York, 43,266 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 250,475 bales.

New-York Quotations for Cotton in store, based on American Standard of Classification.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	11⅞	11⅞	12	12
Strict Ordinary	12⅜	12⅜	12⅝	12⅝
Good Ordinary	13	13	13⅛	13⅛
Strict Good Ordinary	13⅜	13⅜	13⅝	13⅝
Low Middling	13 11-16	13 13-16	14 1-16	14 1-16
Strict Low Middling	13⅞	14	14¼	14¼
Middling	14⅜	14⅜	14⅝	14⅝
Good Middling	14¾	14¾	14⅞	14⅞
Strict Good Middling	14¾	14¾	14⅞	14⅞
Middling Fair	15⅛	15	15¼	15¼
Fair	15⅞	16	16¼	16¼

Stained.

Good Ordinary	12⅛	Low Middling	13 3-16
Strict Good Ordinary	13	Middling	13¾

FLOUR AND MEAL—Holders of desirable lots of State and Western Flour have been generally firm in their views, and not urgent in offering supplies; but the demand has been comparatively moderate for most descriptions, mainly for job lots. Sales have been reported since our last of 14,900 bbls. of all grades, including very inferior to very choice No. 2 Flour at $3 75@$4 60; very poor to fancy Shipping and Western at $4 90@$5 40, chiefly at $5 15@$5 35; inferior to very choice Extra State, $5 45@$6, mainly at $5 75@$5 80; very choice to fancy do., $6@$6 40; City Mills Extra, $5 60@$7 50, chiefly at $6 15@$6 45; poor to choice shipping Extra Western at $5 40@$6 30, in lines; round-hoop Ohio at $5 40@$5 85 for small lots and lines; poor to very choice Minnesota Extra, plain, $5 85@$7 75, and patent at $6 90@$9 50, and trade and family brands within the previous range. Included in the sales have been 3,400 bbls shipping stock, part City Mills, on the basis of our quotations.....Southern Flour has been in moderate request, in a jobbing way, at nearly prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,070 bbls., in lots, at $5@$5 50 for Superfine, $5 60@$6 75 for poor to very choice shipping Extras, and $6 85@$8 75 for ordinary to choice trade and family Extras.....Canada Flour wholly nominal.....Rye Flour has been in fair request at from $4 25@$5 50 for poor Fine to choice Superfine, the latter rate for small lots. Sales, 470 bbls., chiefly at $5 25@$5 50 for Superfine.....Corn-meal has been quiet but firm. We quote the range from $3 35@$3 95 for poor to very choice Yellow Western; $3 45@$3 85 for Jersey and Pennsylvania; and $4 20@$4 25 for Brandywine, from dock or delivered. Sales have been reported of 700 bbls., Coarse-meal, in bags, $1 25@$1 70 ₱ 100 lb.....Buckwheat Flour in demand at $2 80@$3 35 ₱ 100 lb.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been in lively request, chiefly for export, in good part to the Continent, and has been quoted generally 1c.@2c. a bushel higher, with the most decided improvement noted in prime to choice No. 1, choice new No. 2, and prime to choice old do., and No. 3. The offerings of most kinds have been on a restricted scale. Holders of low grade stock have been decidedly less eager to place supplies. Winter Wheat has been in active demand, mostly by millers, at about previous quotations, with the principal dealings in No. 1 White Michigan, afloat. Sales have been reported since our last of 348,000 bushels (in good part in store) at $1 23@$1 25 for choice old No. 1 Minnesota Spring, in store, for milling; $1 37 for prime new No. 1 Sheboygan, afloat, closing with this price bid, and up to $1 40 asked; $1 34@$1 35½ for new No. 1 Milwaukee Spring, afloat, chiefly to-day, at $1 35, with this price bid at the close, and 1c.@2c. more asked; $1 31 for new No. 1 Minnesota Spring, soft; $1 29½@$1 30 for new No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 23@$1 27 for fair to choice old No. 2 North-west Spring, in store; $1 22 for old No. 2 and 3 Spring, in store, called Milwaukee; $1 15@$1 16 for new No. 3 Milwaukee Spring, fair to good, with $1 18 reported as having been paid for strictly prime; $1 20 for choice old do.; $1 45 for very

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, OCT. 15, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BALLACK'S THEATRE.—OVERLAND ROUTE.—Mr. H. J. McIntosh, John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Effie Germon.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE HUGUENOTS, (English opera) —Mme. Van Zandt.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY.—Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Fanny Morant, Mr. C. B. Thorne, Jr., Mr. Stuart Robson.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—OUR BOYS.—Mr. James Lewis, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—GIROFLE-GIROFLA.—Mlle. Geoffroy, Mlle. Dupare, Monn. Duplan.

PARK THEATRE.—THE MIGHTY DOLLAR.—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—AGNES.—Miss Agnes Ethel, Miss Ida Vernon, Mr. Frederic Robson.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

HITCHCOCK'S THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

HOWES & CUSHING'S CIRCUS.—VARIETY CIRCUS AND TRAINED LIONS.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—Burlesque, Songs, and Negro Comicalities—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

DARLING'S OPERA HOUSE.—Minstrelsy, Burlesque.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—Exhibition of Works of Art, Mechanics, and Agriculture.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—Exhibition of Ancient Statuary, Paintings &c. Day only.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

It is nearly certain that the majority for HAYES in Ohio will not vary much either way from 4,000. The Republicans have a good working majority in the lower branch of the Legislature, but the Senate is in doubt. It will, in any case, be very close. In Iowa the Republican victory has been sweeping, and KIRKWOOD'S majority will reach if it does not go above 30,000. It is obvious that the reaction in favor of the Democratic Party that showed itself in the elections of 1873 and 1874 is effectually checked.

"Any port in a storm," says the proverb, but the Democrats are hard put to it to make even the worst harbor in the sudden gale which has overtaken them. They were predicting the success of ALLEN and inflation down to Monday night, but now they are inclined to think it a good thing that they were defeated. So do we. "It is not a Republican victory," says the most slavish organ of Tammany—the *Tribune*—"it is only a Democratic defeat." We hope JOHN KELLY appreciates the difference. It answers the same purpose so far as we are concerned. A Democratic defeat in Pennsylvania and New-York will suit us quite as well as a Republican victory. The fact remains that the Democrats of Ohio voted solid for inflation, and that we have had a very narrow escape from a victory for them on that issue. We hope the people of New-York will lay the lesson to heart.

Gen. BUTLER made another indecent exhibition of himself in this City last night, but we do not intend to incumber our columns with his rubbish. The elementary principles of political economy and finance have been discussed quite often enough of late, and BUTLER persists in remaining in blissful ignorance of them all. What his talk amounts to is a recommendation to the people to rush straight to commercial ruin and national dishonor. We do not believe they will do it, especially at the advice of a "statesman" whose only boast is that he is well known to the country by the endearing nickname of "Old Cock-eye."

The popular feeling against Tammany and JOHN KELLY increases hourly. The people of New-York do not seem to take kindly to the idea of being placed under a new Dictator, whose chief recommendation is that he cheated them out of a large sum of money while he held the post of Sheriff. He has since been engaged in the endeavor to degrade or corrupt all the sources of justice. He wants Judges who will act as the Police Justice did when he went down and ordered the immediate discharge of a man taken in the very act of murder. Naturally therefore, Recorder HACKETT is a most obnoxious person to KELLY, for Mr. HACKETT has a most unpleasant habit of sentencing murderers to the extreme penalty marked out by the law. In spite of JOHN KELLY'S opposition, Recorder HACKETT will be re-elected by one of the largest majorities ever cast for a Judge in this City.

As the *Tribune* daily boasts that it was "founded by HORACE GREELEY," it might be worth the while of some gifted spirit-medium to summon up the shade of the great editor and ask him how he likes the fact that the *Tribune* was the *only* paper in the City of New-York which swallowed the John Kelly and Tammany judicial ticket entire. Even the raid on Recorder HACKETT did not disgust it. Mr. GREELEY'S views on this subject would be of the greatest possible interest, if they could be ascertained.

Gen. WOODFORD did so much good service to the Republican cause in Ohio that we trust he will be often heard during the present canvass in our own State. Much of the hard work of the financial discussion in Ohio fell upon him. It is the testimony of enemies and friends alike that he acquitted himself with signal ability and credit. We do not find his name in the list of speakers set down in the programme authorized by the State Committee, but we hope to see it appear frequently before the day of election. If he and Senator SCHURZ could be induced to speak in Pennsylvania also, it might tend to prevent that State disgracing itself by voting for inflation and repudiation.

THE OHIO ELECTION ABROAD.

A very fair idea of the present attitude of the public mind abroad with reference to American credit may be gathered from the expressions of the London *Times* of Oct. 1. At that date the news of the adoption of the Ohio financial doctrine by the Democrats of Pennsylvania, with the explanations of its correspondents, had just reached the *Times*. It accordingly pointed out that "the public debt of the United States is largely held by Englishmen and Englishwomen, as also are American railway securities, municipal debentures, and, in short, every kind of transferable property owned in shares. The pecuniary interest of our countrymen," it added, "in the stability of American credit cannot be precisely estimated, but if we dared to fix the amount by conjecture, it would appal some timid souls and amaze all who are not in the habit of watching the currents of floating capital. Yet at this moment American parties are gambling with the credit of their country, and their operations excite but the most languid interest in this country, though upon that credit depends the fate of many millions of English money. Presently, it may be, the money markets of Europe will be roused to a consciousness of what some reckless politicians are striving to effect in the United States, and a sudden awakening may produce a dangerous panic."

It is easy to see from this description of the condition of affairs what serious dangers threaten American interests abroad. If it is important to the holders of American securities that the national credit should be maintained without a blemish, this is infinitely more important to the American people themselves. Those who have loaned us money can, if we dishonor ourselves, only lose so much as they have loaned us, or a part of that amount. But we shall lose the advantage we have heretofore possessed in being able to borrow on favorable terms, and we shall have to face what would be immediately and terribly disastrous, a possible panic in our securities. If any man thinks that this is a mere chimera, and that the "universal Yankee nation" is independent of "foreign capital," he makes a great, as well as a stupid, blunder. Foreign capital has helped develop all the interests and industries of the nation, and has materially contributed to the national existence. From the moment when French influence obtained a loan for the United States, to aid in the war of the Revolution, to the time when the Germans and English bought our bonds during the war of the rebellion, the country has derived immense benefit from foreign advances. These have not only furnished the sinews of war to the Government, they have also helped to build our railways, to dig our mines, to establish our mills. In one way or another, we have undoubtedly compensated these advances liberally. They would not have been made if we had not done so. They were not sent to us out of benevolence. Neither, it must be remembered, has our own part in the business been unselfish. On both sides it has been an affair of interest, and with the enormous development it has now obtained, a break-down of our credit abroad, a general return of our bonds upon our own markets, while it would be unfortunate for our foreign creditors, would involve consequences for ourselves the extent of which no one can begin to measure.

This is the peril with which the conduct of the Democratic Party threatens us. And it would be folly to encourage the belief that the result of the election in Ohio on Tuesday has removed this danger. It has not done so. Though it has given us reason to believe that, with such united effort on the part of the honest portion of the country as is demanded by the occasion, we may yet keep down the inflationists, it has by no means silenced that party. The London *Times* says: "The correspondent who writes to us from New-York is of opinion that there is no real strength of popular feeling behind the noisy demonstrations of the inflationist faction."

We are sorry to inform the *Times* that it is grossly misinformed by its New-York correspondent on this important point, as the enormous vote for inflation in Ohio may have already led it to suspect. There is no use in its being lulled to a false security by any correspondent, whether he may write from Philadelphia or New-York. Inflation is a great danger before us, and the result of the contest with it is by no means beyond doubt. All that can be said on this point now is that the issue is pretty clearly defined, and party lines are being drawn in a way to leave little room for any honest and reasonable man to question where his vote will tell most for the right. If the people of the United States want inflation, with the enormous evils that will flow from it, they can get it from the Democratic Party. If they desire the honest discharge of the public debt, and the maintenance of the national honor untarnished, they can get these from the Republican Party only.

THE DOUBTFUL SENATE DISTRICTS.

We believe it to be perfectly practicable for the Republicans to carry twenty out of the thirty-two Senate districts of the State. They may do better than this, but they certainly ought to be content with no less. Ten districts are their undisputed possession already. These are the Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, and Thirty-second. All the new nominations which have been made in these districts are exceptionally strong, and the candidates who have been renominated are certain to poll a larger vote than they did two years ago. Nothing has been done, in short, likely to endanger the Republican supremacy in these districts, and there are no influences at present discernible likely to change their political complexion.

A very active canvass has been opened in the First District, and the Republicans have done their best to insure success by nominating Mr. L. BRADFORD PRINCE as the candidate for Senator. He has been elected five times—twice without a contest—from a Democratic Assembly district, and his unblemished record in the House ought to be Mr. PRINCE'S best recommendation for admission to the Senate. His services in procuring the passage and adoption of the constitutional amendments, and in devising legislation to make a practical application of the changes in the fundamental law, entitle him to public gratitude, and ought to recommend him to all reformers without distinction of party, as one eminently fitted to do good service in the upper house of the Legislature. It would be nothing short of a disgrace to the constituency of the First District should it send a political nobody to the Senate, in preference to a gentleman possessing the high character and attainments of Mr. PRINCE.

In the Fifth (City) District there ought to be no doubt about the re-election of Senator BOOTH. No man has laid the tax-payers of New-York under a deeper obligation than Mr. BOOTH, and at a time when there is an imperative demand that a check should be placed upon the power of the local authorities to contract debt, no Senator would be more missed than Mr. BOOTH. The bills introduced by him last year, and killed at the dictation of JOHN KELLY, would have saved the tax-payers from all the wasteful extravagance which characterizes the administration of the Department of Public Works, and which it has been the steadfast endeavor of the Democratic majority in the Board of Aldermen to aid and encourage. Whether Mr. BOOTH be indorsed by the anti-Tammany Democrats of his district, or whether they run a candidate of their own, his chances of re-election are equally good.

In the Tenth District, at present represented by Senator MADDEN, the Republicans have been wise enough to bring forward a new man, in the person of Mr. SHUIT, Twenty-four years of honorable service in the Orange County Board of Supervisors have given Mr. SHUIT a pretty thorough training in the details of public business, besides commending him to his fellow-citizens as a man whose purity of intention and rigid integrity are equally undisputed. In the Fourteenth District, Senator CONNELLY has been renominated. The two parties in this district may be said to be in a state of equilibrium. Mr. CONNELLY was elected in 1873 by a majority of a few hundreds, but it only needs the full party vote to be brought out to secure a much larger majority this year. The 1,300 Republicans who staid at home in the Assembly District contest of last year cannot safely repeat that experiment. In the Nineteenth District Mr. SAYRE'S election is pretty generally conceded. He is a candidate who will do credit to his party, and in whose hands, as a Senator, the interests of the public will be safe.

In the Twentieth District, a very excellent candidate has been found in Mr. GEORGE Y. GILBERT. He is a man of unquestioned ability, of irreproachable personal character, and is said to be very popular in the district. The even balance of parties in the Twentieth District should incite the Republicans to throw all their energy into the canvass. With union and hard work they can, and almost certainly will, elect Mr. GILBERT by a handsome majority. In the Twenty-third District, at present represented by Senator THOMPSON, Mr. WILLIAM H. ENGLE has been nominated. This nomination is said to be a strong one, and likely to bring out the full Republican strength. That we take to be about 14,000 votes, and even should the party vote lack 500 of this, Mr. ENGLE will certainly be elected. The slender majority of one vote by which Senator THOMPSON carried the district in 1873 shows the necessity of very earnest work by the Republicans of Chenango, Delaware, and Schoharie.

The foregoing seven districts are at present represented by Republicans, and in spite of adverse majorities in the Assembly districts of last year, must still be claimed for the party. Of the prospects in the Ninth District, at present represented by Senator ROBERTSON, it is premature to speak till the party has decided upon its Senatorial candidate. Should the Democrats make the disgraceful nomination which they propose to do, of JOHN B. HASKIN, there ought to be but little difficulty in carrying the Ninth District for the Republican Party as heretofore. Leaving out of sight the probability of carrying the Eighth (City) District for the Republicans, there are three districts—the Twelfth, Twenty-sixth, and Thirty-first—at present represented by Democrats, which are exceedingly likely to change hands this year. Mr. COLEMAN'S candidature in the Twelfth District will, it is to be hoped, revive the party enthusiasm which carried the district for Senator BAKER in 1871 by a majority of about 4,500 votes. The very slender majority by which the Democrats elected Senator PARMENTER two years ago ought certainly to yield to an active and well-directed canvass. The nomination of so unexceptionable a candidate as Mr. EDWIN HICKS in the Twenty-sixth District should make its recovery sure. Senator JOHNSON'S majority two years ago was only 174, and before so well-known and thoroughly respected a candidate as the twice re-elected District Attorney of Ontario, that majority will very rapidly disappear. The Thirty-first District is considered as good as carried for the Republicans already, and the Democrats have very little expectation of being able to beat Mr. ROGERS. We have taken no account of the Eighteenth District, in which Mr. HARDER is the Republican nominee, and where the party vote is not likely to be split as it has been of late years. Nor have we claimed the Monroe District, where Mr. EMERSON'S election ought to be secured in virtue of the demoralized condition in which the ruin of the Lord influence has left the Democratic organization. In addition to the ten districts specifically enumerated, there are thus the Eighth, the Ninth, the Eighteenth, and the Twenty-eighth, which might be claimed with some degree of confidence for the Republicans. With ten districts safely in hand, and fourteen where their chances of success simply depend upon united effort, it will be hardly creditable to the party if they fail to secure a clear working majority in the next Senate.

"THE OLD DEMOCRACY."

Since the close of the late rebellion, the world has heard very little from Hon. DANIEL WEBSTER VOORHEES. During that struggle, however, he was as prominent as a man of his figure and voice could possibly be. Gifted with powerful lungs and a lofty stature, Mr. VOORHEES was conspicuous in Congress during the civil war, and he was so marked a figure in that portion of Indiana in which his district was situated, that he earned the title of "The Tall Sycamore of the Wabash," an appellation which he doubtless wore with joyful satisfaction. The late disastrous campaign in Ohio, as we suppose Mr. VOORHEES would call that remarkable canvass, brought the Tall Sycamore to the front. He spoke as a representative Democrat; not only so, but he spoke as one who had always been consistent in his political principles, and who had a special right to say in just what those party principles consist. When Mr. VOORHEES, who has certainly suffered in the cause of the truth as he professes to understand it, says that "the same old Democratic flag is now unfurled in Ohio and in Pennsylvania, and is dying from the Atlantic to the Pacific," we are naturally moved to inquire as to the legend which is borne upon the flag aforesaid. There may be a suggestion of Jefferson Brick in the speech-making of this "Tall Sycamore of the Wabash." There is in this very remark about the flag some resemblance to the utterances of the young genius whose home was in the setting sun. But Mr. VOORHEES is an old-time Democrat, and he says that he is one in all "the mature convictions of his mind, and in all the impulses of his heart." Moreover, the issues of the present are precisely what they were when he stood up in his place "of old" and did battle for "the wide-spread millions who toil," if one may use his own beautiful language.

Now, in the Thirth-seventh, Thirty-eighth, and Thirty-ninth Congresses, when "the same old Democratic flag," so affectionately mentioned by Mr. VOORHEES, was unfurled by the estimable gentlemen with whom he was associated, the political issues of the day were peculiar. The first principle of that party was that human slavery, if not a beneficent institution, was a sacred thing, which was not to be molested by any mortal power. Next, the slaveholders' rebellion, as we used to call it, could not be put down or in any way interfered with without violating "the Constitution of our fathers." This being true, several financial measures, (the issue of legal tenders, for example,) the draft, and the employment of negro soldiers, were all greeted with shrieks of anguish or groans of derision. Democratic speeches in and out of Congress, in those days, had only one burden; it was to the effect that human bondage was a very good thing, and the war was carried on by the Republican Administration for the sole purpose of its destruction. Mr. VOORHEES, who has fairly earned the right to speak for his party, says that "the same old Democratic flag is unfurled;" and he claims that he, as a mature Democrat, is the champion of "the wide-spread millions who toil," just as he was when he was in favor of the slaveholders' rebellion under all its various disguises.

It is not necessary that we should add that the precise grievance of the "toiling millions," who are so dear to Mr. VOORHEES and his fellow-Democrats, is a lack of money; nor need we add that these time-worn champions of the old Democratic flag propose to print more money, and still more money, until every one of the toiling millions has his barn full of the stuff. With touching solemnity, this representative Democrat says that "the Government must be for the benefit of the people." That is precisely what *Col. Mulberry Sellers* says—Governments are for the enrichment of the people by means of subsidies, appropriations, and money manufacture. In 1864 the Government was for the protection of negro slavery; in 1875 it is for the benefit of "the wide-spread millions who toil," printing greenbacks for them, and giving every man of them free rations, railroads, rocking-chairs, and all the conveniences of modern civilization. And we are asked to believe that the principles of the Democratic Party are unchanged. The gentlemen whom Mr. VOORHEES represents declare that there has really been no change in political issues since 1860, and that the working people of Pennsylvania are to be saved from pecuniary distress by the same party that would have saved slavery in 1860, if it had been permitted. That is the logic of their case; if it is not, then the fine talk about "the grand old Democratic Party" means nothing at all. The sincerity of the Democratic leaders may be very properly measured by a comparison of their past record with their present professions. The Democracy that supported VALLANDIGHAM, VOORHEES, PENDLETON, and HERSTER CLYMER is to-day with TILDEN in New-York and PERSHING in Pennsylvania; it was with CARY and ALLEN in Ohio the other day.

When men of the Voorhees stamp, whether in Ohio or New-York, vapor about "the same old Democratic flag" being unfurled for the benefit of toiling millions, they are merely uttering nonsense. The principles which these men were only very lately contending for were aristocratic, tyrannical, anti-democratic. And the demagogues who now appeal to the lowest passions, the meanest motives, and the densest ignorance of the people, invite inspection of their old record with cheerful impudence. The working men of New-England, the miners of Pennsylvania, and the laboring men of New-York are asked to sustain a party that never has been the friend of human liberty, progress, education, or beneficent legislation. And all this is demanded on the bold plea that the Democratic Party has not changed its policy or its faith in all these years. Indeed, it is expressly said that "the same issues, magnified a thousand times, are upon us," and that the Democracy stands just where it did. There is not one political principle of the old Democratic, ante-bellum party left in the present organization. If these vociferous champions of "the old Democratic flag" are clinging to anything which they had during the war, or since that time, the country does not want it.

CHANGES IN CLIMATE.

Every one remembers how prolonged and intense was the cold of last Winter. Such weather had not been known in this City for many years. The East and North Rivers were bridged over by the ice; water-pipes were frozen in nearly every house in the City, and the clouds contracted a confirmed habit of snowing upon the slightest provocation, which they kept up until late in the Spring. The weather affected commerce, comfort, and the temper of the people. Men noted for their geniality looked gloomily at coal-dealers, and gentle women expressed fierce longings to kill a plumber. Many sanguine souls found consolation in predicting that the extreme cold would be made up to us by the excessive heat of the next Summer; but they were signally disappointed. Rather less than the usual amount of solar heat was served out to us in July, while cold rains occurred with daily regularity all through the month of August. And now it is no longer possible to ignore the probability that we are to have another Winter which will be quite as cold and at least as long as that of last year. The signs all point in that direction. September was cool, and October so far has been uncomfortably chilly. The Weather Bureau daily predicts, with depressing monotony, areas of low barometer, and cloudy weather with falling temperature. There is an air of satisfaction pervading the plumbers which is unquestionably due to a joyful looking for of bursting pipes and flooded bath-rooms, and a general hilarity might have been noticed at all the coal yards the other day when the telegraph announced that the streets of Montreal were white with snow.

That our Winters are growing longer, and our Summers shorter and cooler, has been noticed for some years, and the change has had a marked influence upon animal and vegetable life. The white linen coat which was once so frequently seen in July and August has become virtually extinct. The more hardy white trousers still survive the change in the climate, but their numbers have been in a good degree kept up by importations from Cuba, and we must look to see our native white trousers soon deteriorate, dwindle away, and ultimately vanish. On the other hand, strange varieties of coarse and vigorous clothing, belonging originally to high northern latitudes, have made their appearance here. The Ulster coat was introduced among us only some two years ago, and has since multiplied with a rapidity that reminds one of the history of the migration and increase of the Norway rat. The rough Scotch woolens, which were as unfamiliar to the last generation of New-Yorkers as were kangaroos and wombats, are now firmly domesticated here, and have in a great measure taken the place of certain softer and less robust cloths which flourish in mild latitudes. A gradual change of dogs has also been slowly going on. The Scotch and the Skye terriers have driven out the more delicate black-and-tan dogs; and the wolfish Spitz, who is constantly sniffing imaginary polar bears under the sofa and behind the flour-barrel, has become as common as was once the King Charles spaniel. If these steady changes in the animal and clothing kingdoms go on, we shall before very long find ourselves wearing fur coats in August, and driving reindeer in December.

It is idle to speculate as to the causes of the climatic change which has brought about these results. Neither a supposed alteration in the direction of the Gulf Stream, nor the alleged machinations of President GRANT to secure a third term, will satisfactorily account for it. After all, if it is not carried to the point of freezing up our harbor, the increased length of our Winters may prove rather an advantage than otherwise, and we may yet see Gov. TILDEN arraying himself in a seal-skin overcoat, and boldly asserting that the change in the climate is due entirely to his Canal Reforms. Very probably the early frosts of the present Autumn saved us from an epidemic of yellow fever. If so, that fact alone ought to reconcile us to the discomforts of a chilly October, and enable us to bear with fortitude the cold and plumbers of the approaching Winter.

STEAM-SHIP OFFICERS.

The conduct of the British Admiralty, relative to the sinking of the *Vanguard*, reminds one of the attempt made by one of Mr. Pickwick's followers to rescue him from the officers who were taking him before the Mayor of Ipswich. The zealous and intrepid Pickwickian, indignant that his revered leader should be a prisoner, but still unwilling to assault the officers of the law, made a terrific onslaught upon an inoffensive small boy. The Admiralty has decided that the Admiral in charge of the squadron to which the *Vanguard* belonged, and the Captain of the *Iron Duke*, which sunk the *Vanguard*, are entirely free from blame, but it has also fallen with great indignation upon sundry Lieutenants, boatswains, and engineers, and told them that they ought to be ashamed of themselves for having permitted a valuable iron-clad to be sunk. To be sure, the Admiralty had previously hazarded the conjecture that the Captain of the *Vanguard* was somewhat to blame, and had therefore ordered him to be "dismissed from his ship." The order, however, did not deprive him of anything which he had not already lost, since his ship lay at the bottom of the channel, where he could not very well resume command of her except in a diver's uniform. The official minute, exonerating the Admiral who, by driving his squadron at high speed through a dense fog, made the accident possible, and censuring subordinate officers, who, so far as is shown, only obeyed orders, has naturally created a good deal of dissatisfaction in England, and it is unfortunate that such a curious dealing out of naval justice should follow close upon the court-martial which exonerated the officers of the royal yacht who sunk the *Mistletoe* in the Solent.

Nobody doubts that steam has upon the whole made ocean navigation much safer than it formerly was. It is, however, becoming equally evident that steam-ships are now frequently placed in charge of men who are wanting in seamanship, and who are incapable of properly handling the vessels committed to their care. A man does not need much experience to be able to order an engineer to "go ahead," to "ease her," "stop her," or "back her." If to the ability to issue these orders he adds a knowledge of the method of determining a ship's position at sea, he can make shift to take a steamer across the Atlantic in fair weather quite successfully. Of course, no man is given command of a steamer unless he is supposed to be a practical seaman of considerable experience; but that incompetent steam-ship Captains are numerous we have abundant evidence. Not to refer again to the case of the *Vanguard*, there is the recent wreck of the *Boyne*, whose Captain stupidly ran her on the rocks near Ushant in a fog; and there are also the wrecks of the *Schiller*, the *Atlantic*, and the *Ville du Havre*, not one of which would have occurred had the steamers been in the charge of careful and competent officers.

The additional safety which the provision of steam power gives can easily be counterbalanced by the increased danger arising from the ease with which incompetent seamen can gain command of steamers. A sailing vessel with good officers is far safer than the finest steam-ship with an ignorant and reckless Captain, and unless more care is taken in the selection of steam-ship officers, the traveling public will begin to look regretfully upon the slow but safe sailing-packets of twenty years ago.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE ENGLISH OPERA.

Miss Kellogg's performance in "Faust" filled Booth's Theatre to overflowing last evening. The personation of *Marguerite* is without doubt the most popular rôle in her repertoire, and it is also her most finished effort. It will not be forgotten that Miss Kellogg portrayed Goethe's heroine as translated by Gounod when the opera was first given in this country, and her delicate and chaste picture of one of the most sympathetic personages of the lyric stage has greatly increased in breadth of conception and wealth of detail since her earliest success in the character. Both vocally and histrionically Miss Kellogg's *Marguerite* is, indeed, an exceedingly fine representation. Gounod's music will not admit of careless treatment, and the lady's unimpeachable correctness of style—a correctness in no degree interfering with the freedom essential to the fit dramatic interpretation of the rôle—enhances largely the charm of her voice and the grace and poesy of her acting. Very seldom indeed is the "jewel song" so daintily and so effectively executed as by Miss Kellogg, and the whole love scene in the garden, as well as the more impressive passages in the following acts, is treated in exactly the right spirit and with faultless accuracy of method. The large audience at Booth's yesterday were not slow to perceive the very rare excellence of Miss Kellogg's work, and the applause was frequent and hearty. Mr. Maas, (*Faust.*) Mr. Peakes, (*Mephistofeles.*) Mr. Carleton, (*Valentine.*) and Mrs. Seguin, (*Siebel.*) afforded Miss Kellogg the efficient support her careful administration of English opera has enabled the admirers of that branch of art to expect in all entertainments of the sort occurring under her control, and both the orchestra and chorus were in good form. To-night "The Huguenots," with Mme. Van Zandt, Miss Montague—a debutante—and a powerful distribution of parts is to be rendered.

THE TITIENS CONCERTS.

Mme. Titiens, having quite recovered from her indisposition, will appear at to-morrow's matinée concert at Steinway Hall, when the public will have the last opportunity of hearing that eminent artist in an entertainment of miscellaneous music. Mme. Goddard, M. Sauret, and Mr. Tom Karl are to assist Mme. Titiens in the interpretation of a programme of exceptional attractiveness.

THE OPERA BOUFFE.

"Girofle-Girofla" will be performed for the last time, by night, at the Lyceum Theatre this evening. After its representation at to-morrow's matinee it will be withdrawn. "Le Canard à Trois Becs" being produced for the first time in this country on Saturday evening. An opera bouffe entertainment will also be given at the Stadt Theatre, to night, by a division of Messrs. Grau and Chizzola's artists. Mmes. Dupare, Nardyno, and Fave, and MM. De Querey, Darcy, Castel, Duplan, and Benedick are to appear there in "La Fille de Madame Angot."

POLITICAL NOTES.

State Senator George B. Bradley has been renominated by the Democrats of the Twenty-seventh District.

Henry E. Burleigh has been nominated for Assembly by the Republicans of the Second District of Washington County.

Flint Blanchard has announced himself as an independent Democratic candidate for Congress in the Thirty-third District.

The Republicans of Albany County yesterday nominated Hon. Hamilton Harris for the State Senate, in place of Henry R. Pierson, declined.

The bolting Conservatives in Richmond, Va., have nominated an independent candidate for the State Senate, much to the displeasure of the Ring.

The Republican ticket in Chemung County is: For member of Assembly, Alexander S. Diven; School Commissioner, Moses S. Converse; Coroner, Orlando S. Greenman; Justice of Sessions, Elijah Ruger.

The Republican nominations in Putnam County are: For Assembly, Samuel K. Ferris; School Commissioner, George E. Sunderlin; Justice of Sessions, John G. Bond; County Clerk, Howard E. Craft.

The colored people held a State Convention in Owego, Tioga County, on Tuesday, and indorsed the Republican ticket for State officers. A State Committee was appointed, with H. C. Moulson, of Chenango County, as Chairman.

The Jamestown *Journal* had such confidence in the ability of the wire-pullers at the late Chautauqua County Democratic Convention that it published the names of the nominees three hours before they had been made, and gave them all correctly.

When Gov. Hendricks went to Jackson, Ohio, the other day, he stayed at a hotel whose landlord was a Democrat, but whose landlady was a Republican. And somehow the flag of that hotel was not displayed on the day of the Democratic meeting.

The Republicans of Montgomery County have made their nominations as follows: For Assembly, Harmon Wendell; Treasurer, Norman S. Bromley; School Commissioner, Zeley Conover; Superintendent of the Poor, Nathan Briggs; Justice of Sessions, Joseph Noxon; Coroner, Frank G. Buckbee.

Isaac Caldwell is a candidate for United States Senator in Kentucky. A Louisville paper says that he is one of the first lawyers in Kentucky, and that he is a strong candidate, and a Democrat of the strictest and most old-fashioned school. Other candidates are Beck, Stevenson, Williams, Leslie, Col. Breckinridge, and Gen. Preston.

The Wisconsin Democratic State Committee has issued an address, saying that several of its members have carefully examined into the accusations brought against Gov. Taylor, and are convinced that, so far as they impeach his personal character and his honorable record as a public man, they are false in fact and contemptible in purpose.

Hon. Diedrich Willers, in his letter refusing to be a candidate for Assembly in Seneca County, says that he has not been, and is not now, a candidate for such nomination; that he has never consented to the use of his name in connection therewith, and after full consideration of the subject, is constrained to say that he cannot now consent thereto.

Congressman Alfred M. Waddell, of North Carolina, has added another letter to the currency discussion. He would abolish the national banks and re-establish State banks of issue. Then, he says, the South would have a local currency for the transaction of local business, and it would stay at home and not flow to New-York, or if it did, could be redeemed on presentation in greenbacks.

Mr. James W. Husted, the Bald Eagle of Westchester as his friends delight to call him, having been renominated for the Assembly for the eighth time, will of course go there. Last year, when that tidal wave of Democracy swept away so many good Republican candidates, the Westchester veteran stood his ground, and came to the front when the returns were made up, more popular, more cheerful, and stronger than ever. His restless, untiring energy, his unquestioned ability, and lastly, his ever-ready dexterity, always bring him uppermost in a struggle. On the floor of the Assembly few care to run a tilt against him in debate, and in all that relates to parliamentary practice his word is accepted without dispute. In the canvass of his district there is no harder or more skilful worker than he. Popular with every one, he invariably wins a large number of Democratic votes, besides bringing out the full Republican strength. He will do that this Fall, and no one in his district will regret his election, except possibly the Democratic gentleman for form's sake put up to oppose him.

Mr. Franklin Tobey has again been nominated for the Senate by the Republicans of the Sixteenth Senatorial District. The voters of that district are the farmers, woodsmen, and miners who live in the wild and picturesque country along the western shore of Lake Champlain. They are that class who will have thoroughly honest representatives or none; and they are far too shrewd and practical to be deceived by the pretense of it. That Mr. Tobey has fulfilled their expectations in this regard, that they are satisfied with the way in which he has discharged his official duties, is evidenced in the many offices to which the constituency have elected him. Mr. Tobey is a young man, but he has been Supervisor of his town, then Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, elected and re-elected to the Assembly, promoted to the Senate, and is now renominated. This, it should be remembered, in a district where the corrupt operation of party machinery as it is seen in cities is unknown, while the recipient of these honors is the son of a small farmer, who had nothing to recommend him but his integrity and his ability.

LOCAL NOTES.

In the Seventh Senatorial District James W. Gerard will probably be nominated by John Kelly for Senator.

The First Assembly District Nominating Convention will meet at No. 157 Franklin street this evening, to select a candidate.

In the Eighth Senatorial District Hugh H. Moore and G. H. Wheeler will contest for John Kelly's nomination for Senator.

The Republicans of Westchester County will hold a convention at White Plains to-day to nominate candidates for the several county offices to be filled at the November election.

The Republicans of the Second Assembly and Second School Commissioner Districts will hold conventions at White Plains to-day to nominate candidate for Member of Assembly and School Commissioner.

The Anti-Tammany Democratic candidate in the Eighth Senatorial District will be Charles Blauvelt, and Col. Fred. A. Conkling will probably contest the Tammany Hall nomination with Sidney P. Nichols.

In the Sixth Senatorial District, James Daly, who will be nominated for Senator by Tammany Hall, will find a formidable opponent in George Hencken, who will be the candidate of the opponents of John Kelly.

It is asserted that in the Fourth Senatorial District John Fox will be nominated by Tammany Hall for Senator, while Hon. John Morrissey is talked of as the probable nominee of the anti-Tammany party.

The Third Senatorial District Democratic Convention met at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, at Nelson's Hotel, in Flatbush. Col. Lansing was made permanent Chairman, and John C. Jacobs was nominated by acclamation. Mr. Jacobs appeared before the delegates and returned thanks in a short speech.

A Republican ratification meeting will be held at Tottenville, Staten Island, to-morrow evening, when Hon. L. Bradford Prince, the Senatorial nominee in the First District, will make an address. Another meeting will be held at Stapleton next week, which will be addressed by Mr. Prince and other speakers.

John S. Bussing, formerly Sheriff of Westchester County, a man about fifty years of age and a wealthy retired merchant will be, it is said, the fourth candidate for Alderman at large of the Anti-Tammany Democrats, he being the choice of the Twenty-third and Twenty fourth Ward delegates to the Irving Hall Convention, and the matter being left to them.

The Richmond County Democracy yesterday made the following nominations: For County Judge and Surrogate, Sidney F. Ragson; for Member of Assembly, John Decker; for County Clerk, John H. Van Cleif; for School Commissioner, Charles Henry King; for Coroner, George W. Hubbard; for Superintendent of the Poor, David R. Decker; for Justice of Sessions, George W. Middlebrook.

The Kings County Democratic General Committee met at the corner of Court and Remsen streets, Brooklyn, last evening and indorsed the delegates elected to the different conventions. The primaries to nominate Aldermen and Supervisors were called for next Tuesday evening, and, on motion, the nomination of A. B. Tappen, for Justice of the Supreme Court, was indorsed. The meeting adjourned till Tuesday evening next.

A meeting of the German Republicans of the Sixth Assembly District was held last evening at head quarters, No. 384 Grand street, Mr. Goetz in the chair. A large number of new members signed the roll. Addresses were delivered by Dr. Muhr, Eneas Elliott, and William Schaffer. It was resolved to present to the Assembly Convention, which meets Friday evening, the name of

THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN

THE STATE TICKET.

For Secretary of State,
FREDERICK W. SEWARD.

For Controller,
FRANCIS E. SPINNER.

For Treasurer,
EDWIN A. MERRITT.

For Attorney General,
GEORGE F. DANFORTH.

For State Engineer and Surveyor,
OLIVER H. P. CORNELL.

For Canal Commissioner,
WILLIAM T. TINSLEY.

For Inspector of State Prisons,
BENONI I. IVES.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE—FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.
HENRY A. GLIDDEN, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

FRIDAY, OCT. 15.

Antwerp.....Ex-Gov. Sidney Perham.
Mexico.....Rev. B. I. Ives.
Union Springs.....Col. Albert D. Shaw.
Castle Creek.....Hon. C. D. Murray.
Brevoort Hall, East Fifty-fourth street.....Col. T. B. Thorpe. / Col. J. T. Lambert.
Mottville.....Hon. J. H. Selkreg.

SATURDAY, OCT. 16.

Homer.....Ex-Gov. Sidney Perham.
Carthage.....Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Meridian.....Col. Albert D. Shaw.
Hawleytown.....Hon. C. D. Murray.
Dryden.....Hon. J. W. Dwight, / Hon. J. H. Selkreg.

MONDAY, OCT. 18.

Albany.....Hon. Roscoe Conkling.
Newark Valley.....Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Lisle.....Rev. B. I. Ives.
Genoa.....Col. Albert D. Shaw. / Hon. W. B. Woodin.
Chenango Forks.....Hon. J. H. Selkreg.
Stafford.....Col. A. E. Baxter.
Northport.....Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Babylon.....Hon. W. P. Fiero.

TUESDAY, OCT. 19.

Ithaca.....Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Pulaski.....Hon. Seth L. Millikes.
Huntington.....Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Aurora.....Col. Albert D. Shaw.
Oakfield.....Col. A. E. Baxter.
Patchogue.....Hon. W. P. Fiero
Whitney's Point.....Hon. J. H. Selkreg.
Keeseville.....Hon. William Herring.
Clyde.....Hon. C. D. Murray.
Ludlowville.....Hon. John F. Mines.
Richford.....Col. Anson S. Wood.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 20.

Marathon.....Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Smithtown Branch.....Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Alabama.....Col. A. E. Baxter.
Riverhead.....Hon. W. P. Fiero.
Centre Lisle.....Hon. J. H. Selkreg.
Elizabethtown.....Hon. William Herring.
Newark.....Hon. C. D. Murray.
Owego.....Gen. Joshua T. Owen. / Col. Anson S. Wood.
Dresden.....Gen. J. H. Warwick.
Phelps.....Col. Albert D. Shaw.

THURSDAY, OCT. 21.

Remsen.....Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Greenport.....Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Darien.....Col. A. E. Baxter.
Sag Harbor.....Hon. W. P. Fiero.
Maine.....Hon. J. H. Selkreg.
Crown Point.....Hon. William Herring.
Palmyra.....Hon. C. D. Murray.
Masonic Hall, East Thirteenth street.....Col. F. S. Lambert.
Dundee.....Gen. J. H. Warwick.
Attica.....Gen. Thomas W. Conway.
Nichols.....Col. Anson S. Wood.
Clifton Springs.....Col. Albert D. Shaw.

FRIDAY, OCT. 22.

Westernville.....Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Bridgehampton.....Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Lyron.....Col. A. E. Baxter.
Union.....Hon. J. H. Selkreg.
Ticonderoga.....Hon. William Herring.
Wolcott.....Hon. C. D. Murray.
Branchport.....Gen. J. H. Warwick.
Perry Village.....Gen. Thomas W. Conway.
Spencer.....Col. Anson S. Wood.
East Bloomfield.....Col. Albert D. Shaw.
Islip.....Hon. William P. Fiero.

SATURDAY, OCT. 23.

Schenectady.....Rev. B. I. Ives.
Elba.....Col. A. E. Baxter.
Conklin.....Hon. J. H. Selkreg.
Rushville.....Gen. J. H. Warwick.
Trumansburg.....Hon. C. D. Murray.
Warsaw.....Gen. Thomas W. Conway.
Washington Mills.....Hon. Butler G. Noble.
West Bloomfield.....Col. Albert D. Shaw.

THE REPUBLICAN CONVENTIONS.

NOMINATIONS FOR SENATOR AND ALDERMEN MADE LAST EVENING — OTHER MEETINGS TO BE HELD.

The Republican conventions for the nomination of State Senators and District Aldermen were held last evening in the Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Senatorial Districts, but only a few nominations were made. It was deemed desirable in most of them to give time for consultation with other organizations opposed to Tammany Hall before any decided action should be taken.

The Fourth District Convention met at No. 152 Franklin street, Thomas Geary in the chair. It was agreed to postpone the nomination of Senator, and the convention proceeded to the nomination of District Alderman. With little delay the delegates unanimously agreed on Mr. John Robinson, the present incumbent, and amid much enthusiasm he was declared the choice of the convention.

The Fifth District Convention met at the Bleecker Building, corner of Morton and Bleecker streets, Mr. Hugh Gardner presiding. After the usual business an informal ballot was taken on the nomination for the Senatorship, when it was found that Hon. James W. Booth, who now represents the district in the Legislature, was the unanimous choice of the convention. The Chairman remarked that if such unanimity was an augury of success, their nominee would certainly be elected. A committee was appointed to inform Mr. Booth of his nomination, and to report at another meeting to be held to-morrow evening, and the convention adjourned without further action.

The Sixth District Convention assembled at Concordia Hall, Col. Charles S. Strong in the chair. On motion, a committee of one from each Assembly district was appointed to consult on the selection of a candidate for the Senatorship, to report at the next meeting, on Tuesday next. An informal vote on candidate for the Aldermanic office was then taken and resulted in the recording of 11 votes for Gen. Joseph C. Pinckney, of the Fourteenth Assembly District; 9 for Casper N. Barden, of the Eighth, and 6 for Alderman Chester H. Southworth, of the Twelfth. A second vote was taken with a similar result, and there being no probability of an immediate agreement on the names of candidates, the nomination of Aldermen was also adjourned until Tuesday next.

The Seventh District Convention met at No. 457 Fourth avenue, Mr. A. Bunce presiding. On motion of Thomas C. Acton Mr. Henry Howland was nominated by acclamation for District Alderman. The vote was unanimous and the result was hailed with loud applause. Mr. Howland briefly returned his thanks and the convention adjourned without making any other nomination.

The Convention of the Eighth District, which comprises the Seventeenth; Nineteenth, Twentieth, and Twenty-first Assembly Districts, and the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards, assembled at Brevoort Hall, Fifty-fourth street, Mr. James Owens in the chair. The names of four gentlemen were presented as Aldermanic candidates, namely: Benjamin Beyea, James R. Marvin, Stephen N. Simonson, and Joseph Cadlipp. A vote being taken, resulted in Mr. Beyea receiving 34 votes, Mr. Marvin 90, Mr. Simonson 40, and Mr. Cuulipp 23. The three receiving the highest number of votes were declared the Aldermanic nominees of the district. The convention then adjourned till Tuesday evening.

SKETCHES OF THE NOMINEES.

Mr. Stephen N. Simonson, who heads the above ticket, is a member of the present Board of Aldermen. He is a native of this City, and a prominent real estate agent. He was elected School Commissioner about ten times successively, and has an enviable record as a consistent and energetic school officer.

Mr. Benjamin Beyea is also a native of the City, and a well-known resident of the district. He is the proprietor of a ship chandlery in West street, and was a member of the last Board of Assistant Aldermen. In the Twenty-first Assembly District, the delegates representing which urged his nomination last night, he is very popular as a gentleman of strict integrity in business matters and a firm adherent and supporter of the Republican Party. Mr. Cuddipp was born in the Nineteenth Assembly District, and has resided there nearly all his life. Years ago he retired from active business pursuits, having amassed a large fortune.

John Robinson, the Republican nominee for Alderman from the Fourth District, is a stanch adherent of the party, and has never worked with any other. He is a native of this City, about thirty-eight years of age, and a resident of the Second Ward. He was elected to the present Board of Aldermen last year from this district by a good majority, and has an excellent record in that body. Prior to his election last year he was a Deputy United States Marshal under Marshals Fiske, Sharpe, and Barlow, and was first appointed under the Administration of President Lincoln.

Hon. James W. Booth, the nominee for Senator in the Fifth District, was born in the Ninth Ward of this City, and is about fifty years of age. When the Whig Party was in existence he was a prominent member, and became a Republican when that party was first organized. He is a man of wealth, now retired from business, and has always taken an active interest in the public schools, having been a Trustee of one in the Ninth Ward for a number of years. He has never held any political office until elected to the Senate in 1875. He occupied a prominent position in the Legislature as a member of the Committee on Cities; is Chairman of the Special Committee on Crime now prosecuting its investigations, and has discharged all his legislative duties with integrity and to the general satisfaction of his constituents.

Mr. Howland, the Aldermanic nominee from the Seventh District is the present holder of the office. He has long lived in that portion of the City which he represents, and his past course in the board has been such as to earn the good wishes of every honest citizen. He is a lawyer by profession, a man of fine culture, of some property, and a public servant who is well and favorably known to the community.

KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICAN.

NOMINATIONS MADE FOR SHERIFF, SUPERVISOR AT LARGE, CHARITY COMMISSIONERS, AND JUSTICE OF SESSIONS.

The Kings County Republican Convention met yesterday in the Assembly Rooms on Washington street, Brooklyn. It was called to order by A. J. Perry, of the Sixth Ward, who said that the Republican campaign was begun in that room the night before, when the delegates to the City Convention nominated F. A. Schroeder for Mayor. He hoped that equally good candidates would be placed in nomination by the County Convention. After the roll had been called Mr. Perry was made permanent Chairman of the convention, and the temporary Secretaries were made permanent Secretaries. The first business in order was the nomination of a Sheriff, and Mr. Rudd, of the Sixteenth Ward, said he had the name of a gentleman to present for that office whose record would bear the closest scrutiny, and at the close of a long and highly eulogistic speech nominated for Sheriff Jacob Worth. Mr. Worth's name was received with applause. Mr. George W. Bungay next, in a brief speech, nominated Albert Daggett, the present Under Sheriff. Mr. Worth's nomination was seconded by Louis Froelich, of the Sixteenth Ward. Mr. Colt, of the Sixth Ward, said he desired to name a gentleman for the office of Sheriff who needed no eulogy, who needed no recommendation to citizens of Brooklyn. John W. Harmon had already proved his worth, and fought successfully against the corrupt Ring which held possession of the city.

Mr. Coffin, of the Sixth Ward, and Mr. Hutchinson, of the First Ward, seconded the nomination of John W. Harmon. Mr. Thomas, of the Third Ward, nominated John S. Folk. Gen. Catlin, of the Nineteenth Ward, in a long speech, seconded the nomination of Albert Daggett. On motion of Mr. Ammerman, an informal vote was then taken, with the following result: Worth, 49; Daggett, 50; Harmon, 19; Folk, 2. Before the announcement of the formal ballot Mr. Cheshire, of the Thirteenth Ward, stated that Mr. Daggett had a majority, and moved that he be nominated by acclamation. The motion, being strongly opposed, was withdrawn by Mr. Cheshire. A formal ballot was then taken, but as it was apparent that Mr. Daggett had a large majority of the votes the result was declared announced, and Mr. Cheshire having renewed his motion, Mr. Daggett was declared the nominee of the convention by acclamation.

The convention then proceeded to nominate a Supervisor at large. The names of Messrs. John Davies, John W. Harmon, and Joseph Reeves were placed in nomination. Before a ballot was taken the names of Messrs. Harmon and Reeves were withdrawn, and Mr. Davies was nominated by acclamation.

Samuel Hutchinson, of the First Ward, was then nominated by acclamation for Charity Commissioner in the First District, and Mr. John W. Harmon in the Second District.

The convention then proceeded to the nomination of a Justice of Sessions. The nomination carries with it the election of the candidate, because the Republican and Democratic Parties shall each elect a Justice of the Sessions. Henry Wolbert, the present incumbent of the office, was nominated by acclamation, after which, on motion of Major George D. Weeks, of the Twentieth Ward, the convention adjourned.

THE BROOKLYN REFORMERS.

MEETING OF THE INDEPENDENT TAX-PAYERS—MR. BACKHOUSE HAS NOT YET DECIDED TO ACCEPT THE NOMINATION FOR MAYOR.

The Independent Tax-payers' and Citizens' Reform Association of Brooklyn met last evening in the Academy of Music, Ruloff Van Brunt in the chair. The Chairman of the committee appointed to wait on Mr. Backhouse to receive his decision in reference to the nomination for Mayor reported that he had, an interview with Mr. Backhouse. That gentleman wanted some further time to consider the matter. Col. A. C. Davis, the Chairman of the committee of five appointed to confer with the delegates to the several Republican conventions, reported that the committee had waited on the Republican City Convention and been received politely; but that, being unsupported by a proper organization, they had not sufficient weight. He had no doubt if they had come together earlier and formed a strong organization they could have controlled not only the Republican nomination for Mayor, but the entire Republican ticket. The Republican County Convention had placed two members of the association—Messrs. Hutchinson and Harmon—on their ticket, and for this action the speaker said the thanks of the association were due to them. Both were men of wealth and high standing in the community, and as Charity Commissioners, for which office they had been nominated, they would bring reform into one of the most corrupt departments of the Government. Mr. Harvey Farrington, Mr. Joseph Reeves, Mr. Thomas Painter, and ex-Mayor Booth addressed the meeting on the necessity of forming a permanent organization. All of the speakers were of the opinion that Mr. Backhouse had at the present time no chance of being elected Mayor. They believed, however, that if steps to form a permanent organization had been taken earlier he could have been elected.

On motion of Col. Davis, Messrs. Eusign, George B. Farrington, Hunter, Scott, Reeves, Van Brunt, Booth, and Davis were appointed a Committee on Permanent Organization, to report next Wednesday. The meeting was then adjourned until Wednesday evening next at 8 o'clock.

THE ANTI-TAMMANY TICKET.

The committee of ten appointed at the anti-Tammany Convention on Wednesday night, with power to confer with other organizations opposed to Tammany Hall, held an informal meeting yesterday. An interchange of views with prominent Republicans rendered it almost certain that Mr. Dennis McMahon would withdraw from the ticket as candidate for Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. It is not known positively who will be substituted. It is said that Mr. Benjamin F. Dunning, who developed considerable strength as a candidate in the contest for the nomination in the convention at Irving Hall, will be selected if the Republicans are willing to indorse him. Mr. Dunning was formerly a law partner of Charles O'Conor. Although having Democratic affiliations, he has never been an active partisan. He is about fifty years of age, of Irish parentage, and resided in early life in Orange County. He came to New-York about twenty years ago. Mr. Dunning enjoys the respect and esteem of the New-York Bar.

The Germans are dissatisfied with both the Tammany and anti-Tammany tickets, believing that they have been overlooked in the making up of the tickets. Several gentlemen with German names have been selected, but it is claimed that they do not represent the German element. In order to meet the views of the German opponents of Kelly & Co. it is probable that some changes may be made in the nominations for the Marine Court Justiceship by the Independent Democracy. Many Republicans, it is said, are urging the nomination of Charles Goepp, Esq., a reputable member of the New-York Bar, as a nominee upon whom the opponents to Tammany can coalesce.

THE GULF WRECKS.

KEY WEST, Oct. 14.—Salvage on the wrecked steamer City of Waco will amount to $15,000; on the brig Era, $1,700, and on the materials of the Nordkyn fifty per cent.

THE YACHT RACE.

A BOLD AND EXCITING CONTEST.

THE RESULT IN DISPUTE—THE START FROM SANDY HOOK—RUNNING DOWN THE COAST—ROUNDING THE CAPE MAY LIGHT-SHIP—THE RETURN—ROUGH WEATHER AND BOLD SAILING.

The race between the Resolute, Dreadnaught, and Vesta is ended, and it will probably be set down as one of the most famous yachting contests upon record. It took in all the chances and vicissitudes of these doubtful antagonisms between crack vessels, all the circumstances which favor and the annoyances which impede; and if there was something too much of baffling head winds, light, uncertain breezes, and almost pulseless calms, there were, on the other hand, the desirable conditions of one splendid uninterrupted sail of 106 miles, partly on a wind and partly running free, a heavy beat to windward in a fierce sea that made the planks of the stout vessels shake and quiver, and even in the lighter and more uncertain aspects of the contest some very clever manœuvering and an abundance of exciting expectations. The wonderful closeness of the contest will be best understood by the fact that the two leading yachts, the Dreadnaught and Resolute, covered the course—a distance of 219 miles in a direct line, to say nothing of the space sailed over in tacking—within about a minute of each other on actual time. The time as figured by the judges amounts to one minute and three seconds in favor of the Dreadnaught, but this can be only approximate, and may be either more or less, for it needs no very precise demonstration to show that the exact time cannot be calculated from the yachts which are themselves engaged in the contest, and consequently in a state of motion. This is all the more important, as the Resolute's claim of time allowance in this race is disputed on the ground that the rule of the New-York Yacht Club in respect to such concession does not apply to the course over which the race was sailed. This course was from the Sandy Hook Light-ship, passing it on the starboard, to and around the Five Fathom Light-ship, off Cape May, passing it on either side, and back to the Sandy Hook Light-ship, leaving it to port. It was agreed that the race should be sailed according to the rules of the New-York Club, there being, however, a condition doing away with club topsails and balloon jibs. The character of the yachts engaged rendered such a race as this interesting to an exceptional degree, and there was a further element of excitement in the fact that it brought together a famous keel boat and the celebrated centre-board schooners under conditions which would be pretty certain to include some rough weather and a heavy sea way. The Vesta (centre-board) was a partaker in the famous ocean race which was won by the Henrietta; the keel schooner Dreadnaught has always been regarded as one of the most weatherly yachts of the New-York squadron; and the fine sailing qualities of the Resolute, both off and on the wind, are widely appreciated by yachtsmen. The time allowance rule of the New-York Yacht Club is calculated on a basis of a forty-mile course, and if applied to the Cape May course, the Dreadnaught would have to give the Resolute 8m. 45s., and the latter would have to concede to the Vesta 1m. 63s. Such a calculation was actually made by the Regatta Committee of the New-York Yacht Club, was extensively published in the newspapers as one of the conditions of the race, and was not disputed until after the race yesterday, when the claim of the Resolute for time allowance was disputed by the Dreadnaught. The result is that the contest remains undecided. This is unfortunate, but it does not affect the actual interest in the race itself.

The arrangements were, as in the case of all these matches of the least formal kind, but lack of formality was far better supplied by keen attention to results. Mr. W. E. Greenleaf went on board the Vesta to represent the interests of the Resolute, and Mr. Joseph P. Williams was present on her behalf on board the Dreadnaught, while Mr. John H. De Mott and Mr. E. S. Chapin represented the Vesta and Dreadnaught respectively on board the Resolute. It had been agreed that the three yachts should be towed down to the light-ship by the steam-tug Cyclops, but, as the wind was both fresh and favorable, they sailed down by preference. The Dreadnaught arrived there first, followed by the Vesta and Resolute, and the Cyclops, which had been chartered to go over the course with the yachts, was the only companionship which they had. They were all in the vicinity of the light-ship by 3 o'clock, but as it had been stipulated that they should not start until 4 P. M., the had either to lie to or cruise about as best they might, neither a very satisfactory process in the heavy seaway at that time which the fresh breeze which was blowing. The signal to start consisted of two guns from the Resolute at 3:53. The wind was then north-west, the green waves were created with foam, and a grayish verge of cloud to windward gave promise of plenty of wind during the night.

The sight was a superb one. The three yachts were on their best mettle; they were trim and perfect in every spar and sail, were manned by picked crews, and had skilful pilots on board in addition to their ordinary sailing masters. The moment the signal was given they answered to it promptly. Their topsails were run up with all possible dispatch, and all three had their canvas full with all the rapidity they could command. There was no hanging behind; on the contrary, each seemed to make every effort to reach the light-ship first, and certainly with a course of 219 miles before them, assuming the wind to be fair both ways, there was no necessity for any preliminary manœuvering. As they sailed up to the light-ship the Vesta was up to windward and leading, the Dreadnaught following close, and the Resolute only a little way behind. They went out by it with the wind on the starboard beam, and leaving it on the starboard hand, the Vesta crossing at 4:2:45, the Dreadnaught at 4:3:55, and the Resolute at 4:4:30, according to the time taken by the judges on behalf of the other boats, on board Mr. Hatch's yacht. The race was thus fairly begun, and it certainly was a contest of splendid promise. The three yachts were straining seemingly to their utmost capacity, as if they were instinct with life, and could themselves enter into the exhilarating tumult and excitement of the contention. Away they went, with every sail drawing, furrowing up the salt waves, sending the churned sea rolling down under their lee bows, and leaving long wakes of foam. The pale October sunlight was flashing on their sails, lighting them up into silver whiteness, and throwing out their dark shadows that ever swept along the green waters. For a time, though every weather sheet and stay seemed strained to its fullest tension, and although the sails were swelling more and more in the freshening breeze, none of the yachts could gain any advantage of the other. At length the Resolute began to work up to windward of the Dreadnaught, and the latter, in attempting to frustrate this endeavor, ran up so close to the wind as to leave the Vesta to leeward, although she fulled to weather the Resolute. The Vesta being somewhat more pointed off than the others, went for a time with rapidity, but as the yachts bent over more and more to the breeze the Dreadnaught and Resolute began to outsail her, although only by imperceptible degrees. The Resolute held well to windward, and appeared to gain on both, though the other yachts seemed to be sailing at splendid speed. With every increase in the wind they bent over to leeward, sending the spray flying from their bows. The Dreadnaught especially drove through the water with tremendous power, but she could not get rid of the Resolute, although the Vesta was being gradually overtaken. To gain fresh impetus, the latter sent up her jib topsail, but it was speedily taken in again. She then began to make a good deal of leeway. Meanwhile the Dreadnaught bowled through the water until her main boom plunged into the waves, throwing up volumes of foam. The Resolute, in hot pursuit, trimmed down her main sheet, and being now hauled closer on the wind plunged through the white-capped waves with renewed force, the spray beating over the weather bow, and the long line of foam caused by her displacement of the water flashing down under her lee in turbulent torrents. The wind came now in vigorous earnest out of west north-west, and the yachts were heading south-west by south. The first change was the passing of the Vesta by the Dreadnaught, and at 4:39:30 the Resolute also passed her. The Dreadnaught, however, was still holding her own, now seeming to be nearer to the Resolute and then going away again. At 4:45 the Resolute sent up her jib topsail; but with all the speed she could acquire the Dreadnaught still kept her lead and was also working to windward, both yachts leading the Vesta. The Dreadnaught next set her working staysail and a little later the Resolute followed her example. The former was still to windward and leading the Resolute by about the same distance as the latter was in advance of the Vesta. Presently the Vesta began to take a windward position, and off Long Branch she was closest up in the wind, but otherwise farthest behind. The Resolute, which was at this time to leeward, was sailing very fast, the Dreadnaught, however, being the leading yacht. At 5 o'clock she took in her jib topsail, but set it again in a little while, the Vesta about the same time setting her staysail. So through the dashing seas they sped down by the jersey shore and flitted across the rich sunset that steeped all the western sky in golden light. The Resolute was now gaining on the Dreadnaught, whose every sail and spar stood out against the bright background, while a little distance behind the Vesta loomed indefinitely against a dull ashen-gray sky, which contrasted but little with her own colors. But all the bright bars of light and fields of crimson radiance died out in a little while after sunset, and we glided into a night keen and clear, with the moon nearly at the full. At about a minute past 6 o'clock the Resolute was abeam of the Dreadnaught, and from that time began to pass her slowly. The Vesta was now about a mile and a half astern, and the Resolute in advance could measure almost as well as by daylight the distance which separated her from these yachts, so distinctly did their sails stand out in the white moonbeams. At 7 o'clock the Barnegat light was abeam on the weather bow, and our rate of speed as measured by the patent log was 11½ knots an hour. The Dreadnaught was by this time half a mile astern, but the Vesta had come up a little. The Resolute went by the Barnegat Light at 7:24 P. M., having run forty-one miles in three hours twenty minutes. We were now going with a freer sheet than when we started, and were off the Absecom Light at 9:52, the Dreadnaught being then about a mile and a half astern, with the Vesta on her weather quarter about another half a mile behind. The sea had by this time gone down a good deal, and the yachts running with a free sheet were speeding along with great rapidity, and with no important changes in their positions. At midnight the light-ship was sighted and by this time the Dreadnaught was something further astern, but the Vesta had bettered her position in the free sail. The wind now veered round to north north-east, and the sea grew black and angry, giving every indication of rough work when the yachts came to beat back to windward. The Vesta was the first to wing out, and then followed the Dreadnaught and the Resolute. At 1:11:10 the Resolute, with her main peak lowered, jibed round the light-ship to westward, when she caught the full force of the wind and sea. She stood out on the port tack, and at 1:21:45 all of them thus found in the opposite direction and stood in shore. The Vesta went round at 1:32:45, all of them thus sailing the distance between the two light-ships inside of nine hours and a half. Now commenced their rough experience as they plowed through the resulting waves, that took them asleant, breasting over their weather bows, and tasting the fierce strength of their tackle with their fierce shocks. The keen wind piped through their rigging, every fresh gust sending them creaking and straining through the waves, and making life on board anything but comfortable. The tacking during the small hours was frequent, but although it carried the yachts over a great deal of space, the distance traveled in the direction of the Sandy Hook Light-ship was but slight indeed. The Dreadnaught sailed best in this tacking, and when challenged by the Resolute, both being on the same tack sailed by her, and about 8 o'clock on Wednesday morning was some five miles to windward. The Vesta split her foresail during the night, and of course lost a good deal of time in repairing the damage. Mr. William Lewis, of the Sandy Hook Pilot service, who had principal charge of the Resolute, made a bold effort to retrieve his position in respect to the Dreadnaught, and succeeded not merely in doing so, but in gaining a long lead. He stood well out to east to catch the breeze, which he anticipated would haul round in that direction. The others stood in-shore, and the result was that at noon, when in latitude 39° 10' and longitude seventy-seven miles south of the Sandy Hook Light-ship, he was a couple of miles ahead of the Dreadnaught, with the Vesta away to leeward. All day the wind was light and baffling, but it nearly favored the Resolute, purely by reason of the way in which she was sailed, and by sundown the Dreadnaught was nearly out of sight, while the Vesta could not be at all discerned in the distance. Barnegat Light was abeam of the Resolute at 7:06 on Wednesday evening, but she had fallen into light, variable flaws of wind, and was hardly making any progress. The Dreadnaught was meanwhile carrying up a breeze, and must have gained some nine miles during the night. She came up stealthily on the weather quarter of the Resolute, her sails showing in the clear moonlight; but still there was no trace of the Vesta. Slowly indeed the Resolute passed the lights on the highlands, and took her course for the light-ship, the spectral ship still hanging on her weather quarter. In the gray dawn it loomed up more unmeaningly still, but hope came to the Resolute with a light breeze, and she bore for the light-ship, still nearly a mile in advance of the Dreadnaught, but a good deal to leeward. The position of the two yachts thus close together after a course of over 200 miles was eminently exciting, and hope came and went as every indication of rough work when the yachts fortune favored one or the other. The chances of the Resolute were still the most formidable, when the wind headed her off and compelled her to tack. She had hardly gone about when the wind again changed and compelled her to go into stays once more. The position, after going a little on her course, was extremely critical. It was seen that she could not leave the light-ship on her port side, and so it was necessary to get to windward of the Dreadnaught. Would she cross her bows? was the great question at issue. The trial was a favoring breeze came, and she crossed well to windward. But instead of going about on the Dreadnaught's weather bow she held on to make the light-ship certain for herself on the next tack, deeming that the Dreadnaught could not weather it. The supremely exciting moment had come. The Dreadnaught was pointing so close that once their came a shake in her sails, then a breeze struck her, she pointed up splendidly, and weathered the ship at 6:18:15 A. M., according to the time of the judges on board, the Resolute going round, according to the same authority, at 6:18:20 A. M. After allowing for the time that the Dreadnaught started ahead of the Resolute, and also allowing for difference in the time of the judges' watches, these gentlemen are of opinion that the Dreadnaught sailed the course in one minute three seconds more actual time than the Resolute. The Vesta did not arrive until 8:46 A. M. The Resolute, relying on an easy victory with her 8m. 45s. time allowance, went home under easy sail, put up her flag and fired the guns which proclaimed a success which was probably still to be sifted by the Regatta Committee. It will be pretty hard on the Resolute if, having entered into a series of matches under the rules of the New-York Yacht Club, with such exceptions as were specially mentioned, and having lost her matches with the Estelle and Comet by a concession of time (the latter never got the race on actual time,) she should not now get her time from the Dreadnaught, on no better ground than that what applies to one course is not applicable to the other.

The following is the full text of the agreement in respect to the Dreadnaught and Resolute:

DREADNAUGHT AND RESOLUTE.

Agreement between Rufus Hatch and C. J. Osborn. The Resolute and Dreadnaught agree to sail a match from Sandy Hook Light-ship to the Five-fathom Light-ship, off Cape May, and return, starting from the Sandy Hook Light-ship at 4 o'clock P. M. on Tuesday, 12th of October, sandy Hook Light-ship to be left on the starboard hand in starting, and on the port hand in returning, the Five-fathom Light-ship to be left on either hand in rounding. Match to be sailed according to the rules and regulations of the New-York Yacht Club.

Mr. Osborn appoints Mr. E. S. Chapin judge, and Mr. Hatch appoints Mr. W. H. Langley. The judges have selected Mr. J. D. Smith as referee. RUFUS HATCH.
C. J. OSBORN.

It is further agreed that neither yacht shall carry balloon jib or club topsail. Mr. J. P. Williams is substituted as judge for Mr. Hatch. C. J. OSBORN.
RUFUS HATCH.

THE BROKEN SAVINGS BANK.

EXCITED MEETING OF THE DEPOSITORS—MEASURES TAKEN TO REMOVE THE PRESENT RECEIVER.

A meeting of the depositors of the broken Third Avenue Savings Bank was held at the chapel of the Morning Star Sunday-school last evening, Mr. Horatio N. Hardy in the chair. The hall was uncomfortably crowded with an excited audience, which was with difficulty kept in order. Three sets of resolutions were offered, but they were greeted with groans and cries of "We want no resolutions; we want Carman removed," and were finally unceremoniously tabled. Mr. A. B. McDonald, an accountant, was introduced, and was received very rudely, upon which he retired. The Chairman explained that Mr. McDonald represented three large depositors, and had taken the trouble to go to Albany to obtain from the Superintendent a statement of the standing of the institution, as reported by its officers, from its failure in 1872 to its suspension last month. The audience was then as clamorous to hear Mr. McDonald as it had previously been to silence him. He accordingly proceeded to read a long tabular statement, showing that the officers had misstated the actual condition for years. The real estate owned by the bank at Tarrytown, and valued by the bank officials at $1,500 per acre, was not, and never had been, worth that sum; it was not worth $500 an acre. He based his statement upon the representations of the original owner of the property, Mr. Carman, he said, although appointed Receiver, could only baudle about $2,000 in cash, and to obtain the privilege of doing this he had given bonds for $75,000, so that depositors need not fear anything at his hands. The speaker felt sure that five of the Directors at least could be held liable for the rotten condition of the bank, and for perjury in certifying to false assets. Mrs. Josephine Nichols then informed the audience that a Mrs. Lizzie McDonald, of No. 191 Java street, Greenpoint, Long Island, had been notified by the bank officers to draw out her money three weeks before the suspension, which proved conclusively that the friends of the bank officials had not been losers by their failure.

It was finally decided that Mr. Asbbel P. Fitch, a prominent lawyer, and a depositor in the bank, should represent the depositors in an effort to have Mr. Carman removed and a person acceptable to the depositors appointed by the court. Mr. Fitch said it would not be necessary to effect an organization, as any number of depositors could go before the court and obtain an order granting them access to the books, after which they could soon determine who the offending parties were, and how to obtain their money.

The following gentlemen, having deposits of $2,000 in the bank, were added to the committee to look after the interests of the depositors: Edward Mullen, John Cahill, Charles Cavanaugh, Eugene Ward, and John Carney. The meeting adjourned at a late hour subject to the call of the Chair.

DEMOCRATIC ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

The Kings County Democratic Assembly Conventions were held last evening, and the following nominations were made: First District, Daniel Bradley; Second District, adjourned; Third District, Michael Coffey; Fourth District, Tunis I. V. Talmage; Fifth District, adjourned; Sixth District adjourned; Seventh District, no return; Eighth District, Bernard Silverman; Ninth District, John McGroarty.

LIGHTS ON VESSELS.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 14.—In the United States District Court yesterday Judge Giles made a decree against the schooner James H. Hoyt, libeled for failing to display a light as required by law, the penalty being $200.

STATE OF THE COTTON CROP.

THE NATIONAL EXCHANGE REPORT.

GENERALLY UNFAVORABLE WEATHER, WITH CONSIDERABLE DAMAGE TO THE CROP—PICKING IMPEDED BY UNUSUAL SICKNESS AMONG THE LABORERS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 14.—The Committee on Information and Statistics of the New-Orleans Cotton Exchange, to whom had been intrusted the duty of compiling a national cotton crop report made up from returns of the various exchanges appointed thereto by the National Cotton Exchange of America, submit the following for September:

NEW-ORLEANS DEPARTMENT.

New-Orleans Cotton Exchange—Covering that part of Mississippi not apportioned to Memphis and Mobile Cotton Exchanges, the entire State of Louisiana, the State of Arkansas south of Arkansas River, Louisiana—Sixty-two replies from thirty-one parishes, average date Oct. 1, report the character of the weather as universally unfavorable. Heavy storms of wind and rain have materially damaged the prospect, say twenty-five per cent., by beating out open cotton and interfering with the picking which had not fully commenced throughout the State on Sept. 1. Notwithstanding the serious damage already done causing considerable discouragement, and an unprecedented amount of sickness among the laborers, with favorable weather henceforth the yield as reported will be but little less than last season.

Arkansas.—We have received thirty-one answers from twenty-two counties. The weather is reported by some as windy and rainy, while others state that it has been quite dry. On the whole, it has been moderately favorable. Complaints reach us of damage done by rot and rust—principally the latter—to the extent of which it is difficult to correctly estimate; but the aggregate loss does not exceed eight or ten per cent. About the 8th of September picking had become general, but was not progressing as rapidly as desired, owing to sickness in one or two counties and heavy rains in others. Nearly all our correspondents agree in saying that, with frost at the same time as last year, the yield will be much greater.

Mississippi.—Seventy-three replies received from this State, the average date being the 1st inst. The weather was almost universally reported as cold, wet, and cloudy, causing serious damage to the crop, estimated at twenty per cent. The damage was mostly by rot and rust, the storms having injured the quality, while not materially lessening the quantity. The picking was general in the first week in September, but is progressing slowly, owing to the wet weather and an unusual presence of sickness among the pickers. The yield, as compared with last year, with frost in time, according to our correspondents, will barely reach that of last season.

NASHVILLE DEPARTMENT.

Nashville Cotton Exchange—Covering Middle Tennessee east of Tennessee River, and the following counties of Alabama: Lauderdale, Franklin, Colbert, Lawrence, Morgan, Limestone, Madison, Marshall, Jackson, Dekalb, and Cherokee. In Middle Tennessee generally the weather has been favorable, but rather too cool, with too much rain. In Alabama there was too much rain, which, however, was not very damaging until the great storm of Sept. 16, when the country was drowned by a tremendous fall of rain, which submerged the low grounds and beat out open cotton. Since then there have been too many rains, and much cool weather. In Tennessee the damage has been slight. In some cases damages by rain are reported, staining and dirtying the cotton. In Alabama much damage has been done by storms and by rust. Our correspondents do not give us many figures on the subject, but we would estimate from what we have that the crop has been damaged at least ten per cent. by the weather since Aug. 20, particularly by the great storm. The damage was greatest in the low-lands, which were submerged by rainfall. In Tennessee, picking commenced about Sep. 20, in Alabama about Sept. 10, although in neither State did it begin fully before Sept. 20. It is progressing slowly everywhere, owing mainly to wet weather. With frost at the same time as last year, the yield in Tennessee will be about the same. The acreage is somewhat reduced, but the yield per acre is increased this year. In Alabama the acreage is about ten per cent. less. The crop in both States in this department is greatly dependant upon the weather for the next five or six weeks. If there is a fair season and a late frost, the crop will be above the average. With an early killing frost it will fall from twenty-five per cent. below. The crop is about two weeks later than usual, and picking has progressed very slowly up to this date, owing to wet weather, while the amount of labor in the river counties of Alabama has been curtailed by a great amount of sickness prevailing at this time.

CHARLESTON DEPARTMENT.

Charleston Cotton Exchange—Covering the State of South Carolina. Sixty-five answers received from twenty-six counties, generally dated on or about the 1st inst. The weather is reported by nearly one-half of our correspondents as being dry and favorable, while rem under report dry, followed by wet, weather, heavy rains, cool temperature, and in one case light frost. Thirteen report no damage to the crop from rust, rot or storms, while all the rest report injury, chiefly from blight or rust, amounting in many instances from one-quarter to one-third of the crop. Picking began generally from the 24th of August to the 10th of September, but is commonly reported as progressing very rapidly—even more so than last year. Many report the crop as being already gathered to the extent of one-half to three-quarters, and as being as freely sent to market. With frost at the usual time, the prospective yield indicates a falling off in comparison with last year of 19¾ per cent. A few correspondents state the yield of lint as less than usual to the same amount of seed cotton, which is attributed to the severe drought in July.

MOBILE DEPARTMENT.

The Mobile Cotton Exchange

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

The following sales were effected at the Exchange yesterday, Thursday, Oct. 14:

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr., at public auction, four lots, together forming a plot in size 102.2 by 100, on Fourth avenue, south-east corner of Seventy-eighth street, sold for $29,700 to W. H. Palmer. Mr. Stevenson also offered for sale two full lots on West Eighty-third street, north side, 64.7 feet east of the Grand Boulevard, which were knocked down at $7,500 apiece, but not disposed of.

By A. H. Muller & Son, at a Trustees' sale, by order of the Trustees of the Davenport Trust, one four-story brown-stone-front house, with lot, 24.4 by 41.5 by 21.5 by 16.8 by 2.9 by 24.9, No. 386 West Thirty-second street, south side, 53.1 feet east of Ninth avenue, sold for $8,300 to Richard McGill.

By Charles S. Carter, at a Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. McIntyre, Esq., Referee, two four-story brick houses, with lots, each 20 by 102.2, on East Seventy-fifth street, south side, one 200 and the other 240 feet west of Second avenue, sold for $11,000 apiece to William R. Rose.

The following legal auctions were adjourned, viz.: Sale by D. M. Seaman of a house and lot on East Forty-fourth street, east of Madison avenue, adjourned to Oct. 21; sale by E. A. Lawrence & Co. of two lots on Brush street, east of Cortlandt avenue, Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward, adjourned to the same date, and sale by George H. Scott of two lots on Fifth avenue, south-east corner of One Hundred and Twentieth street, adjourned to Nov. 25.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The sales noticed for to-day at the Exchange are the following:

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, N. Jarvis, Jr., Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 100.4, on East Sixty-fifth street, north side, 160 feet east of Second avenue. Also, similar sale, John J. Macklin, Esq., Referee, of four lots, together in size 102.2 by 100, on the Grand Boulevard, south-west corner of Eichtieth street.

By E. A. Lawrence & Co., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, E. D. Gale, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 25 by 102.2, on East Seventy fourth street, north side, 98 feet east of Avenue A. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 100, on East One Hundred and Fourteenth street, south side, 305 feet west of Fourth avenue. Also, similar sale, same Referee, of one building, with lot 25 by 114 by 31.8 by 94.7, on Third avenue, west side, 101.5 feet north of Eighty-eighth street.

By Oliver Bryan, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Avery T. Smith, Esq., Referee, of tract of land containing 17 114-1,000 acres, (upland, salt meadow, and sedge,) situate on the Leggett's Creek and on the road leading from West Farms and Hunt's Point, adjoining land of Francis Barretto, West Farms, Twenty-fourth Ward; also a plot 17 by 289 by 22 by 15 by 317, on the Hunt's Point road, bounded by the lands of Lewis B. Brown, near the above.

EXCHANGE SALES—THURSDAY, OCT. 14.

NEW-YORK.

By V. K. Stevenson, Jr.

4 lots, 4th or Park av., s. e. corner of 78th st., together forming plot 102.2x100 ..... $29,700

By A. H. Muller & Son.

1 four-story brown-stone-front house and lot, No. 386 West 32d st., s. s., 53.1 ft. e. of 9th av., lot 24.4x41.5x21.5x16.8x2.9x24.9 ..... $8,300

By Charles S. Carter.

1 four-story brick house and lot, East 75th st., s. s., 200 ft. w. of 2d av., lot 20x102.2 ..... $11,000

1 four-story brick house and lot, East 75th st., s. s., 240 ft. w. of 2d av., lot 20x102.2 11,000

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Wednesday, Oct. 13.

Washington av., w. s., 50x100, (Twenty-third Ward;) Silas D. Gifford, Referee, to August Freund $4,300

51st st., s. s., 390 ft. e. of 11th av., 20x100.5; George Spicer to John Dunham 8,365

Orchard st., e. s., 125.5 ft. n. of Rivington st., 25x87; Katharine Schmidt to Maria Schafer 25,000

Washington av., e. s., 50x100; William A. M. Streeter and wife to James Kooney 200

106th st., s. s., 175 ft. w. of 2d av., 25x100.11; Benjamin F. Raynor to Charles L. Mead 3,000

76th st., n. s., 75 ft. w. of Avenue A, 25x75; James Nunan and wife and others to Anne E. Kelly 12,500

7th av., w. s., 46 ft. n. of 18th st., 23x60; John Roeder and wife to John Franz ..... nom.

Lexington av., n. w. corner of 55th st.; 20.5x73; James J. Thomson, Referee, to Bank for Savings 22,500

147th st., n. e. corner of Prospect st., 21 ft. to Southern Boulevard, thence 95x49x100x100; Catharine M. Rowland and others to Diederick Knabe 4,070

3d av., w. s., 100.11 commenced (23d Ward;) Edward R. Sproul and wife to John Corner 700

96th st., n. s., 150 ft. e. of 5th av., 100x100; John Q. Preble and wife to Ebenezer H. Balch. 3d av., s. s., 50x100, (Claremont 23d Ward;) Robert Hulett to John Connor 44,000

Washington av., e. s., 50x100; Charles McDonald and wife to James Rooney 700

53d st., n. s., 100 ft. e. of 8th av., 18.9x100.5, irregular; Amasa Leonard and wife to Henry C. Smith 400

146th st., w. s., 50 ft. e. of Spencer place, (23d Ward.) 19 2-10x100; Ann Kiernan to Hannah Moritz 15,000

1st av., e. s., 20.3½ ft. s. of 25th st., 17.5½x61 4-5, irregular; George Kammerer and wife to Moritz Herzberg 4,500

Whitlock av., w. s., 125 ft. s. of 145th st., irregular; also, 146th st., s. s., 25 ft. e. of Whitlock ave., 25x100, (23d Ward.) Moritz Herzberg and wife to George Kammerer 9,675

147th st., n. s., 525 ft. w. of 7th av., 50x99.11; Richard S. Eyre to Sarah C. Giles 4,675

3d st., s. s., w. s., 75x133; Charles Bliss, executor, to Catharine J. Deere ..... nom.

Church lot, (leasehold,) Charles E. Williams to Benjamin F. Robinson 850

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 38.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to

THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

WEST 57TH ST.—FOR SALE, THE ELEGANT new four-story brown-stone house, No. 5 West 57th st., 150 feet from 5th av., 25x86 feet and 34 feet extension; built by Duggin & Crossman, and one of the best planned and most convenient houses in New-York; this is the best located house off of 5th av., and on the only wide street between 42d st. and the Park. Apply on premises.

NO. 234 MADISON AV.—A NEW PLAIN, SUBstantially built full-size four-story brown-stone house; a decided bargain: with possession; admirably planned; cabinet finish; latest improvements; elegant mirrors; open 9 to 4.

A MODERN FOUR-STORY HIGH-STOOP stone dwelling in 46th st., close to 5th av., 20x55x100 feet; sale very low. Offices No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st.

FOR SALE ON MADISON AV.—AN EXTRA wide house, near 34th st., west side; price reason sale. HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PRODUCTIVE property, or to lease furnished for a term of years, a stately old mansion, in good order, with five, ten, or more acres, richly ornamented with walks, lawns, flowers, perennial shrubs, and fruit and forest trees in great variety; shady and lofty coniferæ will render the place attractive as a residence and valuable as an investment; five minutes from the grand and picturesque Prospect Park; forty minutes from the ferries by three railroads, and perfectly healthy. Address OWNER, *Times* Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER R. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, JR., AUCTIONEER.

QUICK TRANSIT SURE.

WESTCHESTER TO THE FRONT.

GREAT RAILROAD OPENED.

GRAND AUCTION FESTIVAL.

Fête Champêtre, Music, Harrison, Collation, and Balloon Ascension.

MEMORABLE EVENT.

300 CHOICE LOTS AND PLOTS

on Saw Mill Valley, Boulevard, Arlington, Clarendon, Beakeley avs., Division and Fairmount sts., in NORTH YONKERS,

adjacent to the station of the New-York, Boston and Montreal Railroad, at unreserved auction,

THURSDAY, OCT. 21, 1875,

at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises.

First results of quick transit; first sale of lots on the new railroad; first step in the new revival; first opportunity to secure lots at primitive prices before speculation and improvement quadruple their value. Citizens of Yonkers, be wise.

SALE ABSOLUTE—TITLE PERFECT—TERMS EASY.

FREE EXCURSION AND COLLATION.

Prof. HARRISON'S inimitable eccentricities.

Prof. FISHER, the most daring aerial gymnast in the world, in his terrific balloon ascension.

GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.

For free tickets on regular train leaving Grand Central Depot at 9:10 A. M., to connect with special train on New-York, Boston and Montreal Railroad, maps, and further information, apply to JERE. JOHNSON, JR., Auctioneer, No. 21 Park row, opposite new Post Office, New-York, or to WILLIAM H. BALDWIN, Civil Engineer, Yonkers.

AT AUCTION.—TWENTY-FIVE LOTS IN THE business centre of Flushing, Main and Amity sts., (Leggett Estate), THURSDAY, Oct. 21 inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, without reserve, to the highest bidder, to close our contract with the executors. Terms, ten per cent on day of sale, twenty-three and a third per cent on Oct. 28, and balance on five and ten years if desired, the executors preferring mortgages on the property to cash payments. These lots are better for investment than deposits in any savings bank, and as the times are hard, visitors may expect a chance for great bargains. One hundred and three trains daily to Flushing (every half hour), fare 75 cents by two railroads. Seventeen dwellings, stores, and church built on same block within ten months past. Vans on sheap on season. For maps, apply to HENRY W. HITCHCOCK, No. 256 Third av., corner 26th st.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF 120 VALUABLE LOTS

on

3D AV., 4TH OR PARK AV.

5TH AV., opposite CENTRAL PARK.

8TH AV., opposite CENTRAL PARK.

6TH AV., above CENTRAL PARK.

57th, 58th, 63d, 64th, 70th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 88th 126th, 127th, and 140th sts.

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION

on

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 20,

At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of

GRIFFITH ROWE, Esq.,

And of the Executrix of William H. Raynor, deceased.

The above sale comprises the most valuable building lots in the City of New-York, ready for improvement.

WILL BE SOLD.

Maps at office of

ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,

No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF

EXECUTORS OF THOMAS T. FERRIS, deceased.

FORTY-EIGHT VALUABLE CENTRAL PARK LOTS,

on 58th and 59th sts.,

OPPOSITE CENTRAL PARK, NEAR 5TH AV. PLAZA,

8TH AND 9TH AVS., 69TH, 70TH, and 77TH STS.,

TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION

ON MONDAY, OCT. 25,

AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM,

NO. 111 BROADWAY.

The sale includes and will commence with the

LARGE PLOT OF TWENTY LOTS ON

58TH AND 59TH STS.,

WEST OF THE 5TH AV. PLAZA,

and OPPOSITE CENTRAL PARK.

SALE POSITIVE, BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS.

Two-thirds can remain on mortgage.

Maps at the office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,

Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

FOR SALE.

308,000 ACRES

VALUABLE LANDS IN KANSAS.

By direction of the Honorable Secretary of the Interior, the undersigned will receive sealed bids for the purchase of any or all of the unsold lands west of the Neosho River, along the southern line of the State of Kansas embraced within what is generally known as the "Cherokee Strip."

These lands are offered for sale in compliance with the provisions of an act of Congress approved May 11, 1872, (United States Statutes at Large, vol. xvii., pp. 98 and 99.)

They will be sold to the highest bidder for cash, in quantities not exceeding one hundred and sixty acres, at not less than $2 per acre for all of said lands lying east of the Arkansas River, and $1 50 per acre for such lands as lie west of said river.

Printed lists, describing the lands hereby offered for sale by their proper legal subdivisions and indicating the minimum price at which each tract is held, will be sent by mail to the address of any person making application thereto to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, or to the Register and Receiver of the local offices at Wichita and Independence, Kansas.

Persons offering to purchase may bid for as many tracts as they may desire, but each bid must be separately made and sealed, and must be for not more than one hundred and sixty acres, (and conform to the legal subdivisions embraced in the list.)

Bids must be accompanied by ten per cent. of the amount bid as a guarantee of the good faith of the bidder, which sum, in case the land is awarded and the balance not paid, will be forfeited. Should any bid be rejected, the sum deposited will be returned to the proper party.

Parties whose bids are accepted will be notified of such acceptance as soon after the opening of the bids as practicable, and if within forty days after such notice has been duly mailed prepayment in full be not made to the Commissioner of the General Land Office of the amount bid for the land upon which such bid was made will be again subject to sale.

The ten per cent. deposit required to accompany bids may be remitted in Post Office orders, certificates of deposit, certified checks on some Government depository, payable to the order of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, or in currency.

The right to reject any and all bids is expressly reserved.

All bids must be sealed and addressed to the "Commissioner of the General Land Office, Washington, D. C.," and indorsed "Bids for Cherokee Strip Lands."

Bids will be received as above invited until 12 o'clock noon of the 30th day of November, 1875, after which they will be duly opened and acted upon.

S. S. BURDETT,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 15, 1875.

SUPREME COURT—WESTCHESTER COUNTY.—WILLIAM L. COWDREY and HANNAH M., his wife, against SAMUEL B. COWDREY and SUSAN D., his wife, Charles M. Cowdrey, and Sarah L., his wife, Clinton Cowdrey and Ann, his wife; Frederick Cowdrey, Eliza A. Barrell, sued as and formerly Eliza A. Cowdrey; Maria B. Cowdrey, and Henrietta M. Cowdrey.—In pursuance of judgment of the Supreme Court made in the above entitled action on the 16th day of April, 1869, and of an amendment thereof made on the 8th day of June, 1874, and of a further amendment made on the 8th day of September, 1875, I, Robert Cochran, the Referee duly appointed for that purpose in and by said judgments, will sell at public auction, on the 18th day of November next, at twelve o'clock noon, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, the following described premises, viz: All that certain tract, piece, or parcel of land in the town of Yonkers, County of Westchester, and State of New-York, which piece of land is divided into two parcels by the road leading from Mile Square to the road leading to Tuckahoe. That part lying on the east side of the said road being bounded on the west by the said road, on the south by lands late of John Conklin, deceased; on the east by lands late of the said John Conklin, and lands formerly of Joseph Rodgers, deceased; and on the north by land of the late Stephen Odell, deceased, containing about sixty-nine acres and eighty-three hundredths of an acre, be the same more or less. The other part of said farm, lying on the west side of the said road, is bounded on the east by the said road; on the south by lands formerly of Jonathan Odell, deceased; on the west by Tippet's Brook and lands late of Vermilyea Fowler; and on the north by lands late of the said Vermilyea Fowler, and lands of Benjamin Fowler, deceased, formerly of Stephen Odell, deceased, containing seventy-two acres, more or less, as the said farm was in the possession and occupation of Peter A. Cowdrey, deceased, at the time of his death; excepting, however, out of the part firstly above described as lying on the east side of the said road, lots numbered 15 and 16 on the map of said lands now on file in the office of the Register of the County of Westchester, containing together, as laid down on said map, 14 26-100 acres, and excepting out of the part secondly above described as lying on the west side of the said road, lots numbered 3 and 4 on said map, containing together, as laid down on said map, 9 20-100 acres; said lots 3, 4, 15, and 16, having been heretofore sold under the judgment first above mentioned. And subject, as to each of said two parts, to the rights which the New-York and Boston Railroad Company have acquired therein, and to the rights of the public in roads over said premises now opened or laid down on said map. The premises will be put up in two parcels as above described.—Dated Sept. 25, 18 75.

ROBERT COCHRAN, Referee.

MITCHELL & MITCHELL, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 62 Wall street, New-York. o1-law6w*

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

TO LET, FURNISHED, ON THE WEST SIDE.—A gentleman desiring to go to Europe would let for four or six months to a responsible family of adults his residence, completely furnished, with everything in good order, with use of coach, horses, and the family coachman. Fuel for the Winter laid in. Twenty-five foot four-story brown-stone house in good neighborhood, below 23d st. Apply to

S. F. JAYNE, No. 266 West 23d st.

TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN, ON THE CORNER OF Washington, Depeyster, and Chestnut sts., a large, beautifully-furnished house; all modern improvements; gas, baths, ranges, furnaces, and every modern convenience; suitable for a large family or a young ladies' institute. It will be rented very cheap and immediate possession given. S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

A LADY GOING ABROAD WILL RENT HER house, centrally located, well furnished, and now filled with gentlemen lodgers, to a responsible party, or will sell the lease and furniture. Address M. C., No. 45 East 10th st.

A GENTLEMAN LEAVING TOWN DESIRES to let, furnished, for six months or longer, a convenient three-story house, located in 31st st., near 4th av. Apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

A NICE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE house; rent $100 per month. Apply on premises, No. 139 East 52d st.

TO LET—FOUR FIRST-CLASS FLATS ON THE corner of Broadway and 53d st. Inquire on the premises, or of A. WOODRUFF, No. 70 West 46th st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET

IN THE

TIMES BUILDING.

ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.

These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.

Apply to

GEORGE JONES,

Times Office.

A FACTORY IN WEST 218T ST. TO LET—The whole or in parts. Also, an engine to sell or let. Apply to EXECUTOR, No. 326 West 20th st.

TO RENT.—STORE NO. 373 CANAL ST, NEXT the corner of South 5th av. Apply on the premises. Plate-glass windows will be put in order.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED TO BUY—A HOUSE, BETWEEN 5TH and 3d avs. and 30th and 86th sts. Price not to exceed $15,000; cash $10,000. Address, with particulars, FISHER, Box No. 292 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WANTED—BY A QUIET AND RESPONSIBLE PERson, a small, well-furnished house between 40th and 60th sts.; no questions to be asked, and rent paid in advance. Address F., Box No. 288 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,267 BROADWAY.

WANTED—A HOUSE ON OR NEAR TO 5TH OR Madison av.; part payment in an elegant country seat on the Sound. THORNTON M. RODMAN, Real Estate Agent, No. 696 Broadway, corner 4th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at

No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.

Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AN AMERICAN LADY OF REFINEMENT and capability desires a position as housekeeper in a widower's family, or for a party of gentlemen; disposition cheerful, and capable of promoting comfort in a home; references exchanged. Address E. T., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

A LARGE NUMBER OF THOROUGHLY reliable and experienced German servants at Mrs. LOWE'S German Bureau, removed to No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AT MRS. HARDMAN'S, NO. 1,282 BROADway, CORNER 33D ST.—Select servants, all nationalities; also, colored male and female, for City, country, hotels, and boarding houses. Lady attending.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A NEAT, OBLIGING young girl, with three years' reference, to do chamber-work and waiting, or be generally useful around a house; understands the care of silver, &c., and will work for very moderate wages during the Winter; wants a steady home, for which she will work diligently and try to please; City or country. Apply at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, WASHing, and Ironing.—By a highly respectable and well-recommended young woman; thoroughly understands her business in either capacity; a very good chamber-maid and waitress and an excellent washer and ironer; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman as first-class chamber-maid and sewing; will be found willing and obliging: in nice private family; best of City reference. Address J. A., Box No. 291 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-WORK AND SEWING.—BY A young Danish Protestant girl, who understands her duties as chamber-maid and is a good family seamstress; can cut and fit and operate on sewing-machine; wages moderate. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late of 11th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A NEAT AND OBLIGing Swedish girl as chamber-maid and waitress or nurse and seamstress; understands both, and has excellent references; is obliging and willing to be useful at anything; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID, WAITRESS, &c.—BY A respectable girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-work and to assist in washing; seven years' City reference from last place. Address A. G. D., Box No. 268 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE, &c.—BY A respectable young woman as chamber-maid and nurse, or chamber-maid and fine washing; willing and obliging; City reference. Call for two days at No. 223 East 29th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR HOUSE-WORK, &c.—By an English Protestant person, as chamber-maid or house-work, or will take care of children; willing and obliging; City or country. Call for two days at No. 216 West 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A young girl to do chamber-work alone or take care of grown children; four years' City reference. Address M. G., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; is willing and obliging; salary not so much an object as a good home. Call at No. 200 East 30th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR PARLOR-MAID.—BY A Protestant English girl as first-class chamber-maid or parlor-maid; good reference. Can be seen at No. 11 East 27th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid and waitress; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 36 East 32d st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A LADY FOR HER GIRL as chamber-maid; is willing to assist with washing. Can be seen at No. 330 Madison av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLored girl to do chamber-work or waiting. Call or address M. J., No. 155 West 24th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE girl as chamber-maid and fine washer; best City reference. Call at No. 225 East 29th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL AS Cchamber-maid in a private family; best City reference. Call at or address 210 West 30th st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A Young woman as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; is willing to assist with washing and ironing in a private family; City reference. Call at No. 239 East 21st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A first-class chamber-maid and waitress; best of City reference. Address M. O., Box No. 293 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do chamber-work and to take care of grown children, and also do washing; is willing to assist in washing and ironing. Call for two days at No. 49 West 18th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; good City reference. Call or address for two days in the store, 319 West 25th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; good City reference. Call or address for two days in the store, 319 West 25th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, SEAMSTRESS, OR Nurse.—By a Scotch Protestant girl as chamber-maid and plain sewing, or to take care of children. Call at No. 426 West 35th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS Cchamber-maid; no objection to assist with the washing; references. Can be seen at 203 East 30th st.

CHAMBER-MAID—COOK.—BY TWO RESPECTable young girls, one as good cook and laundress, two years' City reference from last employer; the other as first-class chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to assist with washing and ironing; is neat and willing; together or separate; reference from last employer. Call or address for two days 207 West 26th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE.—BY A RESpectable young girl, lately landed, to do chamber-work and take care of children; is a good plain sewer; can do all sorts of fancy needlework. Call or address, for two days, No. 344 West 36th st., between 8th and 9th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a first-class chamber-maid and seamstress; has the best of references. Can be seen at No. 57 West 18th st., between 5th and 6th avs., in the rear.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young English girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call or address M. I. D., No. 885 2d av., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or minding children. Call at No. 441 West 31st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND PLAIN SEWING, OR will assist in waiting; best reference. Call at No. 747 6th av., between 42d and 43d sts., fancy store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; best City references. Apply at 29 West 13th st

COOK AND ASSIST IN WASHING.—BY A respectable woman as good family cook; makes nice soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c., and will do the whole or part of the washing and ironing; can furnish excellent references. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway. Inquire for N. M.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO RELIAble, trustworthy North of Ireland sisters; young, able, and competent to do a family's work together; a good cook and washer, and neat and thoroughly-competent chamber-maid and waitress; wages moderate; City reference; will take a place together or separately; City or country. Call at 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED ENGLISH PROTESTant woman as first-class cook; thoroughly understands all kinds of French, American, and English cooking, desserts, entrées, hot and cold dishes, bones and larde; best of reference. Apply at, the French Office, No. 1,233 Broadway.

COOK — HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO SISTERS, Protestants: one is a capable cook and can do all her duties well, the other is a tidy, active, competent waitress, chamber-maid, and house-maid; for City or country; they have good references. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A neat, capable girl to do cooking, washing, and ironing, or general house-work; a reliable, economical, and respectful servant; good cook and excellent washer and ironer; best references; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A North of Ireland Protestant girl, who is a good cook; makes good soups, bread, corn-bread, biscuit, pastry, &c.; is also an excellent washer and ironer; good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late of 11th st.

COOK.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT WOMAN; A thorough cook; meats, game, fish, fowls, &c.; makes excellent soups, pastry; good bread-baker; gets up side dishes; best City testimonials from first-class families; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG PROTESTANT ENGLISH woman as first-class cook; bones, lards, makes creams, jellies, bread, &c.; ready for a place at once, and wants a situation requiring a competent, reliable person; wages less consideration than a good place; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable woman as good plain cook, washer, and ironer; will do the entire washing of a small private family. Address B., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RELIABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS Cook; thoroughly understands her business in all branches of cooking; City or country; can give reliable references. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av.

COOK, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A CAPABLE, tidy colored girl; for City or country; competent and used to all kinds house-work; with good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD, tidy German girl for City or country; used to all kinds of house-work; good at washing and ironing. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, WHO CAN DO all kinds of family cooking, baking, &c.; soups, pastries, jellies, side dishes, &c.; City references from parties who can be seen. Can be seen at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS FIRST-CLASS Cook; good pastry and bread baker; would do coarse washing in a small family; City reference given. Address M. W., Box No. 327 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRSTClass cook in a private family; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country; best City reference from her last place. Call at No. 118 West 40th st.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands soups, meats, boning, larding, fancy cooking, side dishes; reference from highest families in City. Address S. J. S., Box No. 325 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMPETENT YOUNG woman as cook in a private family; understands English and American cooking, and is a first-class baker and pastry cook; first-class City reference. Apply at No. 161 West 27th st., Room No. 13.

COOK—LAUNDRESS.—BY TWO SISTERS, ONE Cas excellent cook; good baker of bread and biscuit; other as laundress; will assist with chamber-work if required; best reference from last employer. Call for two days at No. 207 East 20th st., near 3d av.

COOK.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT GIRL, WHO is a good cook; makes best soups, bread, biscuit, or will assist in washing and ironing; no objection to the country; good recommendations. Call at No. 106 6th av., over shoe store, up stairs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WELSH Protestant woman as first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands all kinds of cooking, boning, and larding; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan as first-rate cook; thoroughly understands cooking; will do the coarse washing if required; is trustworthy; satisfactory reference. Call at No. 244 West 35th st., rear.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMBERmaid and Waitress.—By two respectable girls; one as cook, washer, and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and waitress; willing to assist in washing; good City reference from last place. Call at 747 3d av.

COOK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE COLORED woman, with good reference, as thorough cook; understands pastry, soups, meats, &c., for a large boarding-house or private family. Can be seen at No. 543 6th av.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK AND AScist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call or address Cook, No. 156 East 42d st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH WOMAN, who is competent to fulfill all the duties of cook for a private or public capacity; City or country; has good reference. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK AND to do the coarse washing; can do all kinds of American cooking; excellent references. Call at No. 109 West 41st st.

COOK.—AS A REALLY GOOD COOK AND BAKER; City or country, by a neat, steady, reliable woman, with best of City references. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands all kinds of soups, meats, game, bread, cakes, jellies, desserts of all kinds; City reference. Call at 471 6th av., between 28th and 29th sts.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; WILL ASSIST with washing and ironing; can give City reference; from last employer. Address D., Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK; understands all kinds of meat, soups; good bread and biscuit baker; City reference. Call at No. 427 West 32d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRSTclass cook; understands all kinds of cooking; has four years' reference from last place; is willing and obliging. Can be seen at 306 East 31st st., near 2d av.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK, WHO UNDERstands cooking in all its branches; will assist with coarse washing if necessary; has best City reference for honesty and sobriety. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED COOK; UNDERSTANDS Cher business thoroughly. Call for two days at No. 208 West 26th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-class cook and baker; seven years' reference given. Call or address No. 121 Macdougal st., second floor.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY AN American woman as cook, washer, and ironer; has good references. Apply at No. 89 Christopher st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK (SWEDISH;) best City reference. Call at No. 409 East 29th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS PROTESTANT ENGlish cook; thoroughly competent in all branches of French, English, and American cooking; satisfactory reference. Address E. D., Box No. 252 TIMES UPTOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG WOMAN; A FIRSTclass cook; well recommended; neat, willing, and obliging; good cook and baker; economical and amiable. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE AND WELL-RECOMmended Swedish girl, Protestant, as cook in a private family; she understands her business thoroughly; is honest, willing, sober, and obliging. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable woman as good cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; willing to make herself generally useful; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 472 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A RESpectable Protestant woman as good plain cook; is an excellent washer and ironer; City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 400 East 23d st.

COOK, &c.—BY AN EXPERIENCED, GOOD COOK and baker; will assist with the coarse washing; has the best of City reference for honesty and sobriety. Call at No. 142 West 31st st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman; thorough cook and a good baker; no objections to the country; good reference. Call for two days at No. 134 West 17th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD Ccook; is willing to assist in washing in a private family; good City reference. Call at No. 13 West 44th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK; understands all kinds of family cooking; can give satisfactory references. Call at No. 213 East 25th st., in the candy store.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK IN a private family; understands her business thoroughly; has seven years' City reference. Apply at No. 241 West 22d st., between 7th and 8th avs.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT AND ECONOMICAL woman as cook in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 156 West 41st st., near 7th av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS GOOD Cook; will assist with washing; best City reference. Call at No. 331 East 32d st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

ROTHNIA....WED., Oct. 20 | ALGERIA....WED., Nov. 3
ABYSSINIA...WED., Oct. 27 | SCYTHIA....WED., Nov. 10

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Oct. 16, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER....Saturday, Oct. 23, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL....Saturday, Oct. 30, at 3 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Nov. 6, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Nov. 13, at 2 P. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN.....$80, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE.....$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River. JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

DONAU.....Sat., Oct. 16 | RHEIN.....Sat., Oct. 30
MAIN.....Sat., Oct. 23 | ODER.....Sat., Nov. 6

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold.
Second cabin.....60 gold.
Steerage.....30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class mail-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 53 North River, as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA.....Wednesday, Oct. 20
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Wednesday, Nov. 3
STATE OF INDIANA.....Wednesday, Nov. 17

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $80, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents, No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route or the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

FRANCE, Trudelle.....Saturday, Oct. 16
*VILLE DE PARIS, Lachesnez.....Saturday, Oct. 30
LAFAYETTE, Pouzols.....Saturday, Nov. 13

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $120 and $110, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

STEAMER FRANCE FOR HAVRE, WILL

Leave Pier No. 50 North River, foot of Morton st., on SATURDAY, Oct. 16 at 6:30 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board Friday evening.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)

CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL.

TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows:

DAKOTA.....Nov. 2, at 7:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....Nov. 9, at 2 P. M.
WYOMING.....Nov. 16, at 8 A. M.
IDAHO.....Nov. 23, at 2 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65 gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK.....FRIDAY, Oct. 15, 8 P. M.
ITALY.....THURSDAY, Oct. 21, 10 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Egypt, Oct. 16, 8 P. M. | Spain, Oct. 30, 3 P. M.
The Queen, Oct. 23, 1 P. M. | Erin, Nov. 6, 11 A. M.

Cabin passage, $80 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

FOR PORT-AU-PRINCE, SAVANILLA, CARTHAGENA, ASPINWALL, and PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall):

ANDES.....Oct. 18.

FOR KINGSTON, AUX CAYES and JACMEL:

ATLAS.....Oct. 15.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
No. 56 Wall st.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND

PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH and SOUTH-WEST. SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

GEORGIA.....Wednesday, Oct. 13
CHAMPION.....Saturday, Oct. 16

Superior accommodations for passengers.

☞ Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office at

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents, No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,) or W. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green.

BENTLEY D. HASELL, General Agent Great Southern Freight Line, No. 317 Broadway.

N. B.—Freights given dispatch by extra steamers as required.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Oct. 16, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

ASHLAND, Capt. ISAAC CROWELL, SATURDAY, Oct. 18, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.

R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West st.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, TUESDAY, Oct. 19, from Pier No. 16, East river, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Oct. 21, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.

WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE, Agent Central Railroad of Georgia, No. 409 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, AND CHINA.

Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River, For Aspinwall.

Steam-ship COLON.....Saturday, Oct. 16, at 12 M. touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.

EXCURSION TICKETS TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN, Good till March, 1876. $331, gold.

Outward, only $221, gold.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Monday, Nov. 1

FROM SAN FRANCISCO for AUSTRALIA and NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU, SANDWICH ISLANDS,

Steam-ship COLIMA.....Wednesday, Nov. 10

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer MOSES CLEVELAND, Fairchild, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Oct. 14, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina.....$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville.....22 50
First-class passage to Augusta.....20 00
First-class to Asbury.....22 50

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to

HERM. GELPCKE, No. 5 William st.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Oct. 14
CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday, Oct. 26
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Thursday, Oct. 28

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS, Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO

CITY OF MEXICO.....Thursday, Oct. 26

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Oct. 30 and Nov. 20 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CRESCENT CITY.....THURSDAY, Oct. 21
COLUMBUS.....TUESDAY, Nov. 2

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling Green; MOELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

SHIPPING.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way:

BRITANNIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 16, at 6 A. M.
GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 23, at 1 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 30, at 5:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 6, at 11 A. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—Saloon, $80, $90, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW

CALIFORNIA.....SATURDAY, Oct. 16, at 3 P. M.
ANCHORIA.....SATURDAY, Oct. 23, at 1 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.

Intermediate and Steerage at lowest rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

To be dispatched from Pier No. 44 East River:

COLOMBO.....Oct. 27 | NAVARINO.....Nov. 17
HINDOO.....Nov. 3 | OTHELLO.....Nov. 24

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 50 South st.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia, 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 8:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South. Limited Washington Express of Pullman Palace Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 4:10 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 7, 8:30 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 4:50, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M. and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 10 P. M and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30 and 7 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M. and 6 and 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 8:30 P. M., and via Monmouth Junction, 4:10 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M. via Perth Amboy and 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 8:55, and 11:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:58, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 11:15 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, JR., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Oct. 4, 1875.—Leave New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

Leave Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:15, 7:45, 8, 8:45, 9:15, 9:50, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M. 12:45, 1, 2, 2:45, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M. and 2 A. M.

R. SICKER, Supt. and Eng.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Aug. 8, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at 7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman sleeping coaches attached.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After sept. 26, 1875, through

trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also St. Albans, via Manchester, Vt.

10:30 A. M. special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 1:45 A. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Way trains as per local Time Table.

C. H. SENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 5:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; For Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. (7 P. M on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.

E. M. REED, Vice President, New-York.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Autumn Arrangement of through trains, September, 1875. From Chambers street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train.

Above trains leave Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

PHILADELPHIA VIA LONG BRANCH AND

THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.—Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only $1 25.

COMMENCING OCT. 4, 1875.

Leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot Rector st., 10:40 A. M., for Philadelphia, Vineland, &c.; 4:00 P. M. for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, &c.

WM. S. SNETHEN, General Manager.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWport, R. I.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A.

M. and P. M. express trains from Grand Central DePot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

MEETINGS.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE SOCIETY of St. Luke's Hospital will be held at the hospital on St. Luke's Day, (MONDAY, 18th inst.,) at 8 o'clock P. M.

Dated New-York, Oct. 6, 1875.

GEORGE MACCULLOCH MILLER, Secretary.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

ELEGANT NEWLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, fronting Reservoir Park, 42d st., between 5th and 6th avs., either with or without private table. Also, 23d st., fronting Madison square. Particulars with E. J. SHAYLOR, No. 64 West 33d st.

NO. 1,250 BRODWAY, NEAR 31ST ST.—Handsomely-furnished front and back parlor, hall rooms; hot and cold water in the rooms; gentlemen and gentlemen and wives; will board a lady; good neighborhood; restaurants all around.

NO. 70 IRVING PLACE, (GRAMERCY PARK.)—Second floor front, en suite or singly; house twenty-seven feet wide; rooms extra large and handsomely furnished; location and table unexceptionable.

NO. 35 EAST 23D ST., NEAR MADISON AV.—To rent, with board, a desirable suite of front rooms, second floor, southern exposure; also two single rooms.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT, WITH board, one large sunny second-story room and one single fourth-story room, heated; terms moderate; references. No. 280 4th av.

NO. 14 WEST 17TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Parties can now make arrangements from now till the 1st for elegantly furnished rooms, (in suites,) with first-class board; references exchanged.

FIFTH AV., NO. 208, MADISON PARK.—Second and third floors, en suite, handsomely furnished, private bath, closet, &c., with or without private table. JOHN P. WORSTELL.

TWENTY-SECOND ST., NO. 4, WEST.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite and singly, with board; comfortable rooms for gentlemen; location unexceptionable; references given and required.

FIRST-CLASS ROOMS AND BOARD AT the Turkish bath establishment, Nos. 81 and 83 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn; three minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry; dinner at 1 o'clock.

LARGE, HANDSOME PARLOR AND BEDroom, with private table or without board; those wanting first-class accommodations call at No. 320 West 43th st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 291.—TWO FLOORS, ELEgantly furnished this Fall, with private tables, and thorough appointments with regard to comfort; references exchanged.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST., FOUR DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY.—An entire second floor, elegantly furnished, with private table; also, one smaller suite; references.

NO. 54 EAST 49TH ST.—A PARTY OWNING their house have a furnished third floor and other rooms to let, with excellent board; references exchanged.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., EAST, NO. 146.—Handsomely furnished rooms, en suite, with board, to gentlemen and wives and single gentlemen; house and location first-class; references exchanged.

MRS. CAMP AND MISS ANDREWS, NO. 4 WEST 38TH ST., Have rooms en suite or singly, with board. References required.

NO. 36 EAST 20TH ST.—A PARLOR FLOOR, three large rooms, handsomely furnished, private bath-room, closets, &c., with private table, or without board. References.

SIXTEENTH ST., NO. 26 WEST.—SUNNY, spacious, newly painted and furnished, commodious front rooms, with private or general table; first class; extra wife's house; references.

SUNNY, SPACIOUS, NEWLY-PAINTED and furnished, commodious, front rooms, with private or general table, in first-class, extra wide house, No. 26 West 16th st.; references.

FIFTH AV., NO. 351.—PARLOR AND SECOND floors, handsomely furnished, private baths, closets, &c., with or without private table; other desirable rooms for gentlemen; terms moderate.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT VERY pleasant rooms to gentleman and wife or single gentlemen; house and table first-class. No. 358 West 23d st.

NO. 117 WEST 34TH ST., FOUR DOORS WEST OF BROADWAY.—An elegant suite of apartments on second floor, with private table; also, one smaller suite; references.

NO. 18 EAST 32D ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Two suites of rooms, handsomely furnished, with or without private table; also, single rooms for gentlemen; reference.

A SUITE OF TWO LARGE, WELL-FURnished rooms on second floor, and two single rooms, to let, with board; hotel table. No. 133 West 41st st., near Reservoir square.

NEWLY-FURNISHED SUITES OF ROOMS, with board, in one of the finest locations in the City; also, accommodations for single gentlemen. No. 53 West 48th st. References.

THIRTY-EIGHTH ST., NO. 227, WEST.—Well-furnished rooms, with excellent board, to rent, suitable for families or gentlemen; location desirable; references exchanged; sunny exposure.

NO. 33 WEST 30TH ST.—FINE SUITES OF rooms on third and fourth floors, suitable for families and gentlemen; table first class; reference exchanged.

NO. 39 WEST 14TH ST.—A SUITE OF ROOMS, southern exposure, to rent, with board, for the Winter; also single rooms for gentlemen; unexceptionable references given and required.

NO. 354 WEST 23D ST., A FINE LARGE second-story front alcove room, with first-class board, in private family; also room for a single gentleman; all conveniences; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite or singly, with or without board. Every house personally inspected. Rooms registered without charge. E. A. DALEY, No. 588 6th av.

NO. 29 WEST 21ST ST.—A LARGE, HANDsome fourth-story front room, with board, for one or two gentlemen; references.

ONE OR TWO HANDSOME ROOMS AND board with a small family to a gentleman and wife, or gentlemen; reference. Inquire at 171 West 10th st.

NO. 57 WEST 39TH ST.—ROOMS IN SUITES and separately; private table if desired; references exchanged.

NO. 68 WEST 39TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND 6TH AVS.—Handsomely furnished rooms to let, with board.

ONE OR TWO LARGE, HANDSOMELY-furnished rooms to rent to gentlemen at No. 18 East 47th st. Breakfast if desired.

NO. 40 WEST 16TH ST.—FRONT AND BACK rooms on second floor, also a square room on top floor, with board; references. Mrs. N. E. LINSLEY.

THIRTY-FOURTH ST., NEAR BROADWAY.—To let, with board, large, sunny room; every convenience. No. 150 West 34th st. Mrs. MILLER.

HANDSOME ROOM OR ROOMS AND BOARD with a small family at No. 171 West 10th st.; to a suitable party wishing quiet home; reference exchanged

FIFTH AV., NO. 341.—MRS. SEAVER'S WILL rent a very desirable suite of rooms, with private table, or to gentlemen, with breakfast.

NO. 5 WEST 42D ST.

Desirable rooms for families and single gentlemen, with board; reference.

NO. 22 EAST 41ST ST.—NEWLY-FURNISHED, sunny rooms for families and gentlemen, with board; moderate terms.

AN ELEGANT SUITE OF ROOMS, ALSO one or two for gentlemen, with board. No. 36 West 31st st.

NO. 45 EAST 20TH ST.—ROOMS, WITH board, en suite and singly, with first-class appointments; references given and required.

TWO HANDSOME AND PLEASANT SUNNY rooms, with good table, at No. 104 East 23d st.; references exchanged.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS FOR gentlemen, with or without board. Apply at No. 135 West 21st st.

THIRTY-NINTH ST. NO. 56 WEST.—LARGE and small rooms to let, on fourth floor, with first-class board.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—TWO HANDSOME suites of rooms with modern improvements; also, upper rooms, with board.

TWENTY-THIRD ST., EAST, NO. 116.—A handsomely-furnished parlor floor, with board; references.

LENOX HOUSE, NO. 72 5TH AV., HAS A few family and single rooms, with or without board, at very reasonable prices.

NO. 29 WEST 26TH ST., NEAR BROADway.—Gentlemen will find rooms nicely furnished, with a superior table.

NO. 48 EAST 21ST ST.—EXTENSION ROOM on first floor, two rooms on second floor, with board.

NO. 247 WEST 36TH ST.—MAN AND WIFE, or single ladies or gentlemen, can have good board and pleasant rooms.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS TO rent, with board; references exchanged. Apply at No. 118 West 45th st.

HANDSOME PARLORS ON THE FIRST floor to let with board at No. 128 East 23d st.; private table if desired.

SUPERIOR ROOMS AND BOARD FOR THE Winter; but few boarders taken. No. 116 West 45th st. Mrs. MILLER.

NO. 22 WEST 22D ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, two large front bed rooms, with closets attached; references given and required.

NO. 29 WEST 16TH ST.—TO RENT, WITH board, two front third story connecting rooms; also a large back room; references given and required.

NO. 1 GRAMERCY PARK.—PERMANENT ARrangements can now be made for the second floor, either en suite or entire, with board.

NO. 24 WEST 30TH ST.—SECOND AND THIRD floors, back rooms, with board; location central; table good.

NO. 83 LEXINGTON AV.—SINGLE GENTLEmen or gentleman and wife can be accommodated with rooms and board.

THIRTY-NINTH ST., NO. 56 WEST.—TWO large rooms on second floor, together or separately, with first-class board.

NO. 250 MADISON AV.

Parlor floor to rent, with private table.

NO. 24 WEST 38TH ST.—SECOND STORY rooms to let, with first class board: references.

TWO ELEGANT SUITES OF ROOMS TO LET, with private table, No. 8 East 32d st.

NO. 54 WEST 38TH ST.—THIRD-STORY FRONT rooms to let, with board; references.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

FIFTH AV., NEAR 30TH ST.—PRIVATE family will rent second floor; also parlor and bedroom, on third floor, handsomely furnished, with strictly first-class board; references exchanged. Address M. B., Box No. 2,468 New-York Post Office.

NO. 39 WEST 16TH ST.—BOARD.—THE HANDsomely-furnished parlors of an English basement house; all conveniences, to a family or gentlemen, with liberal table; references.

ONE HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS ON second floor, two large connecting ones on third, with or without private table; highest reference. No. 23 West 26th st.

THIRTY-SEVENTH ST., NO. 35, WEST.—A suite of elegant parlors to let, with private table.

NO. 61 WEST 17TH ST.—SINGLE ROOM, WITH board, for gentlemen only; price $12.

NO. 120 EAST 37TH ST.—TWO LARGE ROOMS to rent with board; references.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET TO PRIvate families.—Four floors in No. 63 Madison av.; five, six, or more rooms can be had on each floor; also, rooms for single gentlemen, from $4 to $8 per week; house is clean and in good order; references exchanged. Apply to Mrs. McDERMOTT, in the house.

VERY DESIRABLE ROOMS, FINELY FURnished, neat, and in perfect order; all modern improvements. No. 41 West 9th st., between 5th and 6th avs. References.

FIFTH AV. AND 14TH ST.—A VERY HANDsome suite of furnished rooms, parlor, two bedrooms, and private bath-room; references exchanged. No. 4 West 14th st.

NO. 19 5TH AV., CONNECTED BY PASsage-way with THE BREVOORT HOUSE.—Parlor and bedroom to rent on fourth floor; also, single room; reference required.

NO. 19 WEST 30TH ST.—HANDSOME brown-stone house near 5th av.; elegantly furnished rooms, single or en suite, without board, for gentlemen of refinement only; first-class attendance.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED FRONT room, southern exposure, to let to a gentleman, without board, in a private family, at No. 37 East 19th st., between Broad

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

THE WESTERN TRAFFIC.

PULLMAN VS. WAGNER PALACE CARS—MR. JOY EXPLAINS.

President Joy, of the Michigan Central Railroad, gives the following explanation of the circumstances which led to the dissolution of the connection between his road and the Erie Road and the formation of the new line to Chicago, described in yesterday's TIMES: The Michigan Central and Great Western had a contract with the Pullman Car Company. An arrangement was entered into between Mr. Vanderbilt and Mr. Joy, at the solicitation of the latter, by which the Pullman cars going east over the Michigan Central and Great Western were allowed to run through to New-York over the New-York Central, and in exchange the Wagner cars running west on the New-York Central were allowed to run through to Chicago. This arrangement has been in force for the past seven or eight years. About a year ago Mr. Vanderbilt notified Mr. Joy that after the termination of the present contract of the Michigan Central with the Pullman Company on the 1st of November next, he would not allow Pullman cars to run over the New-York Central. His object undoubtedly was to force the Michigan Central to discard the Pullman cars at the close of their present contract and run the Wagner cars. The Michigan Central and Great Western connect at Suspension Bridge and Buffalo with the Erie as well as the New-York Central, and hitherto Pullman cars have run over both roads to New-York. Mr. Joy at once entered into negotiations with the Erie to see if, in case the Michigan Central changed to Wagner cars, the Erie would allow them to run over their road to New-York, the Michigan Central hauling the Pullman cars from that road to Chicago, thus making the same arrangement, reversed, that was formerly had with the New-York Central. Finally, when this arrangement was about consummated, the Erie folks flew the track, and declined under any circumstances to let the Wagner cars run over their road. This left the Michigan Central only the choice of alternatives—to stick to Pullman, lose thereby the New-York Central connection, and have only the Erie for its New-York travel, or take the Wagner cars with the New-York Central connection, and give up the Erie with its Pullman cars. Mr. Joy chose the New-York Central connection, and entered into a contract by which, after the 1st of November next, the Wagner sleeping cars will run over the Central route, going through to New-York by the New-York Central only. Mr. Joy denies that Commodore Vanderbilt owns a dollar in the Michigan Central Road, and says that the Commodore assured him recently that he had no Canada Southern stocks and bonds, and did not intend to purchase any.

CENTRAL PARK.

NEW BUILDINGS FOR THE ZOOLOGICAL COLLECTION—A COUPLE OF YOUNG TIGERS.

A new building is in process of erection at the Central Park for the accommodation of the animals during the Winter, the present arrangements not offering sufficient capacity for their comfort. This addition is situated just back or westward of the large house where the lions and most of the other large beasts find shelter. In structure it is similar to the other cottages, having the same outline of form and unfortunately the same defects. It is to have a high, pointed roof, with deep windows but no skylight, an omission which is common to all the other houses for the captives in the Park. The future occupants of this new structure are now shut up in cages in the cellar of the Museum, and here are the two little tigers which are the latest addition to the live stock of the establishment. They were born here a few weeks ago, and have not yet been shown to the public. Two lusty little fellows of the size of full-grown cats, but much clumsier of build, with the large feet and uncouth movements of young puppies. Their coats are handsomely mottled, and they are as lively and playful as kittens. The mother, a handsome young tigress, seems as proud and fond as any youthful mamma.

The elephants, camels, and more delicate grass-eating animals that were tethered on the pasture near the Museum all Summer, are housed for the Winter, only the musk-ox, gnu, and hardier cattle remaining out. The seal and sea-lions are still in their tanks, and great complaint is made by the residents on Fifth Avenue, in this vicinity, of the hoarse, sharp cries of these creatures. It seems they utter these howls all night long, and this, with the roar of the lions, is really a great annoyance to nervous people, especially during the Summer when windows are open.

BUSINESS FAILURES.

Moses S. Herman & Co., of No. 22 Walker street, the principal member of which is a brother of A. S. Herman, who recently went into bankruptcy, have also failed, and their creditors have appointed Messrs. Quillard, Oelbermann, Stursberg, Keyser, and Bacon a committee to report such action as may seem advisable at a future meeting. The firm's liabilities are stated as $200,000 and the assets as $95,600, $50,000 being stock and $45,000 bills receivable.

The creditors of A. S. Herman, woolen dealer, of No. 17 White street, who made an assignment recently, not being satisfied with the condition of his affairs, have instituted proceedings against him in bankruptcy. It is claimed that up to a short time ago he asserted that he was able to pay in full.

In the Court of Common Pleas yesterday Harris Rothstein, a hatter, filed an assignment of his property to Abraham Shenfield for the benefit of his creditors. His liabilities are given as $37,069 58, and his assets as $12,045. Judge Robinson fixed the Assignee's bond at $50,000.

Asser & Redlich, dealers in lace goods, of No. 34 Walker street, have been compelled to suspend on account of the recent failure of I. & A. Joseph. The liabilities are about $70,000.

Fay & Co., dealers, of No. 72 Greene street, have also failed. No statement of their liabilities or assets has been made.

BRILLIANT WEDDING IN NEW-JERSEY.

Miss Sallie H. Frelinghuysen, daughter of Senator Frelinghuysen, was married yesterday afternoon to Mr. John Davis, nephew of Mr. Bancroft Davis, Minister to Berlin. The ceremony took place in the North Reformed Dutch Church in Newark, N. J., and was witnessed by a large and brilliant assemblage. Rev. E. C. Hart, the Pastor of the church, officiated. The bridesmaids were Miss Fish, daughter of Mr. Hamilton Fish; Miss Cutts, of Washington; Miss Alexander, of New-York; Miss Townsend, of New-York, and Miss Parker, daughter of Mr. Cortlandt Parker, of Newark. Mr. Henry Fish, son of the Secretary of State; Mr. Davis, a brother of the groom; Mr. George Frelinghuysen, Bradley, son of Judge Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court; Mr. Jesse Brown, of Washington, and Mr. John Russell, Secretary Fish's private secretary, acted as groomsmen. A reception was given at Senator Frelinghuysen's residence after the ceremony, at which a number of distinguished persons were present, including Secretary Fish, ex-Senator Cattell, George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, and many others. No presents were displayed.

A BAPTIST REVIVAL.

In accordance with the suggestions of a resolution adopted at the anniversary meeting of the Southern New-York Baptist Association on Wednesday the 6th inst., the first of a series of weekly prayer meetings in the various Bantist churches was held yesterday in the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church. Dr. Armitage, the Pastor, presided, and stated the particular reason for holding the meetings to be the influencing of the people to exert themselves for a general revival throughout the City. Those two wonderful men, Moody and Sankey, he said, so blessed of God in their European work, were expected to visit this City, but it would not do for the Pastors of the churches to remain idle while awaiting the coming of the evangelists. It was the duty of all to begin the work of revival at once in their own churches. He would recommend as a preliminary movement a thorough organization, and that each Pastor take charge of meetings in his church and be responsible for their conduct.

THE HUNTINGTON OUTRAGE.

The case of the people against Royal Sammis and George B. Banks, of Huntington, charged with riot, assault and battery, in tarring and feathering Charles G. Kelsey, of the same place, on Nov. 4, 1872, was called in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, before Judge Barnard, in Riverhead, Long Island, on Wednesday morning. Much difficulty was experienced in getting a jury, as the majority of the persons summoned had formed opinions in regard to the case. At 10:30 o'clock at night, however, the twelfth juror was obtained, and the case was adjourned until yesterday morning.

THE NOE MURDER.

The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions having examined all the witnesses against John Dolan, arrested by Detective Dorsey of the Sixth Precinct, for the murder of Mr. Noe, yesterday ordered bills of indictment against the accused. Indictments have been found for murder in the first degree, robbery in the first degree, grand larceny, and receiving stolen goods, so as to embrace all the circumstances of the case. Dolan will be arraigned before Judge Barrett to-day, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

It was reported yesterday that Commissioner Disbecker had sent a communication to the Mayor embodying his answer to the charges preferred against him. The rumor, however, proved to be untrue. Mayor Wickham, when asked about the matter, replied that he had received a note from Mr. Disbecker on personal business, and that it did not refer in any way to the case. Mr. Disbecker's reply to the Mayor will be presented to-day at the hour appointed. It will be quite a long communication, and will deal fully with all the charges made by the Mayor against him. Mr. Matsell will also reply to the Mayor's charges. Both gentlemen were busily engaged yesterday preparing their statements.

GEN. BUTLER ON FINANCE.

THE MEETING AT COOPER INSTITUTE LAST NIGHT—THE SORT OF CURRENCY ADVOCATED BY THE MASSACHUSETTS STATESMAN.

In accordance with their programme, the Board of Trade introduced last evening at the Cooper Institute to the public one of the well-known supporters of the 3.65 heresy—Gen. Benjamin F. Butler. The hour of the address was fixed for 8 o'clock, and by that time the great hall was about one-third filled with a respectable audience, of whom very many were ladies. Five minutes before the hour Gen. Butler arrived in the committee-room with a companion, Joaquin Miller, the so-called "Bard of the Sierras." There were awaiting him ex-Mayor Opdyke, Secretary Groom, and about forty other gentlemen, who, with a few exceptions, were persons completely unknown to the public and to the commercial world. The exceptions were Mr. Buchanan, of Indianapolis, Mr. Dannatt, a lumber merchant of the city, Dr. Miller, the spiritualist, Pliny Freeman, a gentleman connected with insurance, Mr. Waterbury, Mr. Peter Cooper, and Mr. Lant, the editor of the Toledo *Sun*, who has recently been indicted for sending obscene literature through the mails, and who took the opportunity to distribute his paper in the committee room. Other papers were also distributed, trade circulars of different kinds, and Mr. Peter Cooper's views on the currency. After some conversation in the committee room, Mr. Opdyke led Gen. Butler to the seat beside the Chairman's, and the seats on the platform were occupied by the obscurities and curiosities who had been collected for that purpose. Mr. Opdyke introduced the General in a little speech, which was uttered in so low a tone as to be inaudible, but Gen. Butler was very loudly though not heartily cheered when he bowed to his audience. There were many vigorous hand clappings, but no unanimity of approval, and the plaudits seemed to be in spots. By this time the hall was fully half filled, and the character of the audience was undoubtedly high. Gen. Butler confessed himself for reading from minutes on the ground that the subject was one which demanded the utmost calmness and deliberation, and not the fire and passion of oratory. He quoted from the New Testament a passage relating to the appearance of Paul before the Athenians, and the expression of the latter that he was one who taught strange gods. His speech was very long; the essential part of his theory will be found in the following extract: "I desire:

First—A dollar that shall have at all times a certain fixed and stable value, below which it cannot go.

Second—I demand that that dollar shall be issued by the Government alone in the exercise of its high prerogative and constitutional power, and that power shall not be delegated to any corporation or individual, any more than Charles II. ought to have delegated his prerogative of stamping gold coin at the instance of his paramours, as a monopoly.

Third—I want that dollar stamped upon some convenient and cheap material of the least possible intrinsic value, so that neither the wear nor its destruction will be any loss to the Government issuing it.

Fourth—I also desire the dollar to be made of such material for the purpose that it shall never be exported or desirable to carry out of the country. Framing an American system of finance, I do not propose to adapt it to the wants of any other nation, and especially the Chinese, who are nearly one quarter of the world.

Fifth—I desire that the dollar so issued shall never be redeemed. I see no more reason why the unit of measure of value should be redeemed or redeemable, than that the yard-stick with which I measure my cloth, or the quart with which I measure my milk, should be redeemed.

Sixth—For convenience only I propose that the dollar so issued shall be quite equal to, or a little better, than the present value of the average gold dollar of the world, not to be changed or changeable if the gold dollar grows lower in value or grows higher, or to be obliged to conform itself in value in any regard to the dollars of any other nation of the world, keeping itself always stable and fixed so that when all the property of the country adjusts itself to it as a measure of value it shall remain a fixed standard forever. But if it is ever changed, it shall change equally and alike for the creditor and the debtor; not as the dollar based upon supposed gold whose changes always have given the creditor the advantage."

He continued by saying that all the greenback required to make it fill all those conditions was a fixed and intrinsic value, which he proposed to give to it by the 3.65 bonds of Mr. Kelley. The rest of his address was a repetition of those arguments which have been already advanced by the friends of the Pennsylvania financier.

NEW SECURITIES ON THE EXCHANGE LIST.

The Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange have added the following new securities to the Exchange list:

Five hundred $1,000 first mortgage bonds of the Boston and New-York Air Line Railroad Company, issued Aug. 1, 1875, in accordance with a resolution of the stockholders, passed July 23, 1875, at a special meeting called for that purpose. The bonds bear interest at the rate of seven per cent., payable Aug. 1 and Feb. 1, and the principal Aug. 1, 1895, in the City of New-York, coupons, and numbered from 1 to 500 inclusive. Under the mortgage, the company may redeem the bonds at any time by giving six months' notice and paying a premium of five per cent. The bonds will be known as Boston and New-York Air Line first mortgage bonds.

Four million dollars of Western Union Telegraph bonds, dated May 1, 1875, payable twenty-five years from date, bearing interest at seven per cent., payable semi-annually on the first days of May and November in each year. Redeemable by sinking fund of one per cent. per annum—bonds, $1,000 each, Nos. 1 to 3,589, inclusive, coupon; Nos. 1 to 101 inclusive, registered. Coupon bonds convertible into registered. Both coupon and registered bonds convertible into stock at par on first days of May and November up to May 1, 1885. Bonds countersigned by the Union Trust Company of New-York, Trustee. The statement of the company's condition has been published. The bonds will be known as Western Union Telegraph bonds of 1909, coupon and registered. Their proceeds are intended to pay the seven per cent. currency bonds of the company, due Nov. 1, 1875, and to liquidate the cost of the Broadway and Dey street building in excess of the proceeds of bonds of 1902.

A COURAGEOUS BOY.

Three burglars made an attempt early yesterday morning to enter Simon Levy's clothing store, on Main street, Flushing, L. I. A small boy who was sleeping in the store was awakened by the noise, and when the burglars had entered the outer door, and were working at the inner door, he took a revolver, and, stationing himself near it, await ed an opportunity to get a shot at them. He did not have to wait long, for they soon bored through the lower panel, and were in the act of withdrawing the augur, when he fired through the hole. Unfortunately, the ball struck the augur, doing the burglars no harm, who however left without making any further attempt to effect an entrance into the store.

MEETING OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

The regular quarterly meeting of the Directors of the American Institute was held last evening at the rooms of the New-York Historical Society, Orestes Cleveland presiding. In taking the chair he said that the association met under the provisions of a new charter granted by the last Legislature. Whether this charter was wise or unwise in its provision it was not for the body to consider; their duty was merely to see it enforced and respected. After the reading of the minutes of the previous meeting, a motion to reconsider the vote rejecting the list of ninety-three members proposed at the last annual meeting was carried after an excited discussion, and the members were elected. After some other business of an unimportant nature the meeting was adjourned until the next meeting of the institute, in January next.

A DARING ASSAULT AND ROBBERY.

At about 10:30 o'clock yesterday morning, while Mrs. Rosaline Davis, of No. 69 East Tenth street, was standing at the corner of Tenth street and Third avenue, watching the progress of a target company, she was suddenly assaulted by a ruffian, who snatched a pocket-book containing $26 out of her hand and ran off with it. Mrs. Davis pursued the thief down Third avenue, and when near Ninth street, she was struck and knocked down by a confectionate, and sustained a slight scalp wound. The thief and his companion succeeded in making their escape. Mrs. Davis was taken home by Patrolman Hanley, of the Fifteenth Precinct, who arrived at the scene after the ruffians had escaped.

A PROTEST AGAINST "TIM" CAMPBELL FOR CIVIL JUSTICE.

A meeting of tax-payers of the Seventh and Thirteenth Wards was held last evening in Henry street, near Clinton, to express their sentiments on the proposed nomination of Timothy J. Campbell for Civil Justice for the Fifth District. Mr. P. Maguire was called to the chair and C. Nelson was chosen Secretary. The following resolutions were read and adopted by the meeting:

Whereas, It has come to our knowledge that a corrupt combination now exists between the Tammany Hall leaders of the Fourth and Twelfth Assembly Districts to foist upon the people an improper candidate for the Civil Justiceship in the person of Timothy J. Campbell, the consideration for said compact being that the said Campbell will deliver his own (Sixth Assembly) delegation to the Chairman of the Fourth Assembly District to aid him in gaining a nomination for Alderman in return for the support of the Fourth Assembly judicial delegation, and that Campbell, in case of his election, will retain the present Clerk of said court as a recompense for the assistance of the Twelfth Assembly District delegation; therefore be it

Resolved, That we indignantly protest against the nomination of Timothy J. Campbell as Civil Justice, believing him to be intellectually and morally incompetent to fill a judicial office. He has had no experience in the law, and his nomination we regard as a public calamity and entirely inconsistent with the reform pretenses of Tammany Hall.

RACING AT JEROME PARK.

THE RECORD OF FOUR CONTESTS.

A GOOD DAY'S SPORT—A SPLENDID FOUR-MILE RACE—LEANDER, SHYLOCK, AARON PENNINGTON, AND RHADAMANTHUS THE WINNERS.

Although yesterday was cloudy and threatening, the attendance of spectators at Jerome Park to witness the sixth day's racing of the present meeting far exceeded that of any preceding day. There were many ladies at the club-house, and several very pretty turnouts were displayed in the field. The hill overlooking the course was crowded with people, and all the prominent habitues of the quarterstretch were present. There were four races on the programme, of a very attractive kind, especially the four-mile race, which had five competitors and was undoubtedly the principal event of the day. The speculation on the several events was remarkably heavy, but one or two pools running below $1,000. There was no unnecessary delay between the races, and the spectators were sent home long before dark, evidently well pleased with the day's sport. The details of the several events are given below.

THE SELLING RACE.

The first race on the programme was the selling race, for all ages, with the usual allowances, dash of one mile, which brought out the following six starters, viz.: Thomas W. Doswell's br. f. Evelyn Carter, George L. Lorillard's b. c. Leander, A. M. Burton's b. h. Survivor, Thomas C. McLaughlin's b. c. Fleetwood, L. A. Hitchcock's ch. c. Century, and D. McDanel & Co.'s br. f. Josie B. In the betting Survivor was a heavy favorite, with Leander as second choice, the betting being very spirited. Survivor has not entirely recovered from a recent attack of the epizootic, and did not gain a place. The quotations were as follows:

Survivor	$600	$525	$250
Leander	200	255	205
Josie B	165	130	130
Century	90	50	40
Evelyn Carter	55	40	40
Fleetwood	30	25	25
Total	$1,220	$1,025	$890

After one false attempt the flag fell and Survivor went off slightly leading Leander, the others being together. No sooner had they got to the turn than Sparling sent Leander to the front, and was soon two lengths ahead of Survivor, with Josie B. third. A little further on the latter passed Survivor but could not get near Leander, who, coming at his best and passed the quarter-pole three lengths before Josie B., who was a length in front of Survivor, with Century fourth, Evelyn Carter fifth, and Fleetwood several lengths behind. As they came under the hill Josie B. gained a length on Leander, but as they went out of sight the latter still showed a lead of two lengths, Survivor still running third and Century fourth. When they reappeared on the lower turn there was great surprise at seeing Survivor out of the race entirely, and keeping company with Fleetwood. Leander was still in front, followed by Jose B., but the latter was unable to reach him. Leander turned into the homestretch, leading two lengths, and they came away, winning the race very easily by five lengths in 1:46½; Josie B. second, two and a half lengths in advance of Century, third; Evelyn Carter fourth, Survivor fifth, and Fleetwood sixth. According to the conditions of the race, Leander was sold at auction, and was bought in at $1,055, or $55 more than the price for which he was entered, the surplus going to the second horse.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Purse $500 for all ages; the winner to be sold at auction. Horses entered to be sold for $1,000 to carry weight for age; if for $750, allowed 3 pounds; for $500, 7 pounds; for $300, 12 pounds. One mile.

George L. Lorillard's b. c. Leander, 3 years, by Enquirer, dam by imp. bonnie Scotland, to be sold for $1,000, 95 pounds. Sparling..... 1
D. McDaniel & Co.'s br. f. Josie B., 3 years, by Asteroid, out of Canary Bird, by imp. Albion, to be sold for $750, 102 pounds. Clark..... 2
L. A. Hitchcock's ch. c. Century, 4 years, by Censor, out of Intrigue, by imp. Saltowhie, to be sold for $300, 96 pounds. Cochran..... 3
Thomas W. Doswell's br. f. Evelyn Carter, 3 years, by imp. Australian, out of Miss Carter, by imp. Sovereign, to be sold for $500, 85 pounds. Barbee..... 0
A. M. Burton's b. h. Survivor, 5 years, by Vandal, dam by Lexington, to be sold for $1,000, 114 pounds. Swim..... 0
Thomas C. McLaughlin's b. c. Fleetwood, 4 years, by Australian, dam by imp. Glencoe, to be sold for $300, 96 pounds. McCarthy..... 0
Time—1:46½.

The mutual pools paid $21 50.

THE MILE AND A HALF.

The second event was a dash of a mile and a half for all ages, with penalties and allowances. There were four entries, including Thomas W. Doswell's b. c. Arcturus, D. D. Withers' ch. c. Athlete, J. G. K. Lawrence's b. h. Shylock, and George Longstaff's b. f. Countess. Again were the knowing ones badly bitten. Countess was made a great favorite, which was justified by her previous performances, but during the race one of her legs gave way, and it is feared that the valuable little filly has been permanently injured. As soon as it was announced that Mr. Sanford's great jockey, William Heyward, was to ride Shylock, he became second choice, although he had previously been selling very low. The pool-selling was very heavy, the quotations being as follows:

Countess	$900	$700	$1,100
Arcturus	360	410	300
Athlete	420	305	300
Shylock	405	505	610
Total	$2,490	$1,920	$2,310

The distance being a mile and a half the race was run over the Belmont course, and they were therefore started up in the woods. As well as could be seen the lot got under way together, but as soon as they turned into the homestretch at the three-quarter pole Athlete was observed making the running in front, with Countess second, Arcturus third, and Shylock fourth. When they came nearer Shylock moved up and passed Arcturus. The pace was not very fast, and when they passed the stand, finishing the first half mile of the race, Athlete was three lengths before Countess, lapped at the quarter by Shylock, with Arcturus two lengths in the rear. The pace did not suit Heyward and he soon mended matters by sending Shylock up to the head of Countess, and the pair thus yoked got on even terms with Athlete, leaving Arcturus four lengths behind. The latter in the meantime moved up very rapidly and got even with the others, and Heyward, seeing that the others had begun to race, took a pull on Shylock, which brought him to the rear. When they passed the quarter-pole Countess just showed her head in front of Arcturus and Athlete, the trio running at their best, while Shylock was in hand two lengths behind them. They ran in this manner under the club-house bluff, but when they went going out of sight Countess was seen to go to the front a length, Athlete being second, Arcturus third, while Shylock was beginning to improve his position. When they reappeared a great change had taken place, and there was much excitement when it was discovered that Countess was showing but a neck in front of Shylock, Arcturus being six lengths behind them and two lengths before Athlete, who had given it up ignominiously. As they came round the lower turn Countess began to falter, for Shylock forged to the front. The filly, however, was game, and on the homestretch struggled hard to regain the lead, and it was doubtful which would win until they were well past the furlong pole, when Swim began riding Countess for all she was worth, while Heyward still had Shylock well under control. A little further on and the race was over, as the filly fell back, and Shylock coming on won the race hands down by four lengths in 2:46¼. Countess was a dozen lengths ahead of Arcturus, who led Athlete a length. Countess pulled up lame, and it was feared had broken down.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—Purse, $600; winners of any race (except handicap matches and private sweepstakes), exceeding in value $1,000, to carry weight for age; other winners allowed 5 pounds; maidens allowed, if four years old or less, 10 pounds; if five or more, 15 pounds. One mile and a half.

J. G. K. Lawrence's b. h. Shylock, 6 years, by Lexington, out of Edith, by imp. Sovereign, 118 pounds. Heyward..... 1
George Longstaff's b. f. Countess, 4 years, by Kentucky, out of Lady Blessington, by imp. Eclipse, 105 pounds. Swim..... 2
Thomas W. Doswell's b. c. Arcturus, 3 years, by Planet, out of Elkoma, by Lexington, 90 pounds. Scott..... 3
D. D. Withers' imp. ch. c. Athlete, 3 years, by Gladiateur, out of Rose of Kent, 90 pounds. Sparling. 4
Time—2:46¼.

The Mutual pools paid $20 70.

THE FOUR MILES.

Now came the great race of the day, the Post Stake, for all ages; $200 each, half forfeit, and $2,000 added; four miles. This had closed with ten subscribers, which made the stake a valuable one to the winner. The conditions were that a subscriber was entitled to run horses of which he was not the owner, and it was expected that a large field of horses would appear in the race, and as Messrs. Sanford and Sears were subscribers it was generally anticipated that Preakness and Acrobat would come in competition, but Mr. Sanford had sent Preakness home, and Acrobat had shown so badly in the two miles on Tuesday that his owner determined not to run him until he had entirely recovered from the prevalent disease. Thus only one of the great lights of the turf, Aaron Pennington, appeared as the nomination of Thomas Puryear & Co., and his four competitors were Frank T. Bruce's b. g. Warrior, nominated by Mr. Sanford; John Coffee's b. f. Josie Norton, nominated by Pierre Lorillard; D. McDaniel & Co. represented by the ch. c. Willie Burke, and Joseph Donahue by the b. g. Deadhead. The speculation on the race was very good, and although Aaron Pennington was a great favorite, the others were well backed, as there are many who do not give any of the Lucy Fowler colts credit for staying over a long distance of ground, but now, with Tom Bowling and Aaron Pennington as examples, they may be convinced that there is some good in Lucy Fowler's stock after all. Nettie Norton was the second choice from the fact that Evans was to ride her. She ran an excellent race, and would have given Pennington a severe rub had she carried a little more flesh. Warrior, who won a good two-mile heat race at Long Branch, was regarded with favor by a few, but he made a poor show from the start. The betting was as follows:

Aaron Pennington	$1,700	$500	$700
Nettie Norton	850	270	410
Warrior	325	155	210
Willie Burke	410	155	180
Total	$3,285	$1,080	$1,500

Willie Burke jumped off with the lead, the others being together. Round the turn Willie still led, and Warrior ran into the second place, while Deadhead was third, Pennington fourth, and Nettie Norton fifth. When they reached the quarter-pole Willie Burke was half a length ahead of Warrior, who was three lengths away from the other three, who were together. As they came to the hill, Deadhead rushed to the front to make the running, and as they went out of sight he was leading four lengths, while Pennington ran into the second place ahead of Willie Burke, Warrior falling back to the company of Nettie Norton, who was waiting. When they reappeared on the lower turn, Deadhead was pegging away as hard as he knew how, and was ten lengths away from Willie Burke, who had regained the second place, and was leading Pennington a length, Nettie Norton being fourth, and Warrior in the rear. Coming round the turn, Deadhead kept a stiff pace and turned into the homestretch still leading two lengths, the others getting better together. As they came up, Deadhead began to lose ground, and at the conclusion of the first mile he was showing but four lengths ahead of Aaron Pennington, who was two lengths in advance of Nettie Norton, Warrior fourth, and Willie Burke fifth, under a strong pull. As they went round the turn, Deadhead lost more ground, and at the quarter-pole was but two lengths in the van of Pennington, who still held the second place, a length before Nettie Norton, half a length before Warrior, while Clark was almost pulling the head off Willie Burke. Under the hill they became more spread out, and Deadhead increased his lead to three lengths, the first three leaving Warrior and Willie Burke further behind. They went out of sight without change, and on reappearing Deadhead was still three lengths ahead of Nettie Norton and Pennington, who were together. In this manner they ran round the lower turn and into the homestretch, when Pennington gradually came to the front, and Nettie Norton followed up closely, the struggle now becoming interesting. At the finish of the second mile Pennington showed a length and a half in front of Deadhead, who led Nettie Norton a neck, both Warrior and Willie Burke being out of it by this time Going round the turn for the third time, Deadhead began to give it up, and Nettie Norton took the second place. At the quarter-pole Nettie was at Pennington's tail, and four lengths away from Deadhead, and from this point there were only the two leaders in the race. When they came under the hill, Nettie Norton lapped the quarter of Pennington, but he soon shook her off again and passed out of sight, two lengths in the van. When they reappeared Pennington was leading Nettie Norton a length, Willie Burke being in the third place, a dozen lengths behind them, and two lengths before Deadhead. At the end of the third mile Pennington was a length and a half before Nettie, and she was leading Deadhead eight lengths, he being lapped on the quarter by Willie Burke. As soon as they began the last mile of the race Evans sent Nettie Norton along and she reached Pennington's saddle-girth, but the horse got away from her again at the quarter-pole, where he led her a length, none of the others being anywhere near them. As they were going out of sight Pennington was seen to leave the filly further behind, and when they reappeared two lengths of daylight separated them, and it continued this way to the finish, Evans being unable to rally Nettie on the homestretch. Pennington won the race by three lengths, Willie Burke came in third, a hundred yards behind, and he was some twenty lengths before Warrior, and Deadhead far away. The time was 7:42, which in the present heavy condition of the track, was a very good race.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Post Stake of $200 entrance, half forfeit; the club to add $2,000; the second horse to receive $500 out of the stakes; any number of subscriptions may be made by the same person, who will also be entitled to run horses of which he is not the owner. Closed March 1, 1875, with ten subscriptions. Dash of four miles. Value to winner, $2,900.

T. Puryear & Co. name H. P. McGrath's b. c. Aaron Pennington, 4 years, by Tipperary, out of Lucy Fowler, by imp. Albion, 108 pounds. Swim..... 1
Pierre Lorillard names John Coffee's g. g. Nettie Norton, 4 years, by imp. Leamington, out of Long Nine, by Lightning, 105 pounds. Evans..... 2
D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. c. Willie Burke, 3 years, by Bayswood, out of Katinka, by imp. Australian, 95 pounds. Clark..... 3
M. H. Sanford names F. T. Bruce's b. g. Warrior, 4 years, by War Dance, out of Castianira, by imp. Yorkshire, 105 pounds. Fisher..... 0
Joseph Donohue's br. g. Deadhead, 4 years, by Julius, out of Leisure, by hed Eye, 105 pounds. Sparling. 0
Time—7:42.

The mutual pools paid $8 90.

THE MILE AND AN EIGHTH.

The fourth and concluding race of the day was a handicap sweepstakes of $25 each, if not declared out, dash of one mile and an eighth. In this there were the following five nominations, viz.: W. R. Babcock's ch. c. Egypt, George Longstaff's blk. c. Rhadamanthus, George L. Lorillard's b. c. Leander, D. McDaniel & Co.'s b. f. Mattie W., and Charles Reed's b. c. Rambler. This was the heaviest betting race of the meeting, and Rhadamanthus was a heavy favorite at the following figures:

Rhadamanthus	$1,600	$2,600	$2,200
Egypt	1,010	1,000	825
Leander	830	1,100	660
Mattie W	235	300	200
Rambler	110	200	
Total	$3,785	$5,200	$3,885

They were started from the eighth pole, midway of the homestretch, and, after two false attempts, were sent on their journey, beautifully together. When they came up, Egypt and Mattie W. ran out and made a contest for the lead. When they reached the stand, Egypt was a neck ahead of Mattie W, Leander being third, Rhadamanthus fourth, and Rambler fifth, unable to keep up the pace. Going round the turn, Mattie W. rushed past Egypt, leading him two lengths, but she soon came back to the others, and at the quarter-pole was but a length before Egypt, who was the same distance ahead of Rhadamanthus, he leading Leander by a neck, while poor Rambler was several lengths in the rear. When they ran under the hill, Egypt got to the head of Mattie W., and then assumed the lead, and when going out of sight was showing two lengths ahead of Mattie W., she being half a length in front of Rhadamanthus, who was leading Leander a length. When they reappeared Egypt was still leading and Rhadamanthus was on even terms with Mattie W., the other two being beaten. At the three-quarter pole Mattie W. was beaten and Rhadamanthus had reached the saddle-girth of Egypt. At the furlong-pole the pair were even, and there was a fine struggle for some distance when Rhadamanthus out-ran his competitor and won the race by a length, in 2:01, which was fast for the condition of the track. Egypt was half-a-dozen lengths before Mattie W., who was four lengths ahead of Leander, Rambler being a hundred yards behind.

SUMMARY.

FOURTH RACE.—Free Handicap Sweepstakes of $25 each, if not declared out, with $500 added; the second horse to receive $125 out of the stakes; to close and name at the course at 6 P. M. on Tuesday, Oct. 12; weights to appear by 12 M., and declarations to be made by 4 P. M., on Wednesday, Oct. 13. One mile and an eighth.

George Longstaff's blk. c. Rhadamanthus, 3 years, by imp. Leamington, out of Nemesis, by imp. Eclipse, 100 pounds. Evans..... 1
W. R. Babcock's bh. c. Egypt, 4 years, by Planet, out of Lady Barry, by Lexington, 106 pounds. Hazard..... 2
D. McDaniel & Co.'s b. f. Mattie W., 4 years, by Red Dick, out of Etta Shipden, by Breckenridge, 92 pounds. Clark..... 3
George L. Lorillard's b. c. Leander, 3 years, by Enquirer, dam by imp. Bonnie Scotland, 93 pounds. Sparling..... 0
Charles Reed's b. c. Rambler, 3 years, by Lexington, out of imp. Cairn Gorme, by Cotherstone, 90 pounds. Scott..... 0
Time—2:01.

NASHVILLE RACES.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 14.—This was the second day of the meeting of the Albion Jockey Club. The attendance was good, a large number of ladies being present, and the racing was very spirited. The following are the summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Two-mile heats:

Emma C	1	1
Newbern	2	3
Fanny Malone	4	2
Damon	3	4

Time—3:44½, 3:38½.

Emma C. was the favorite against the field.

SECOND RACE.—Mile heats:

Brakeman	1	2	1
Grenobie	3	1	3
Summer Rose	2	3	2
Ida Love	4	dis.	
Cataran	dis.		

Time—1:48½, 1:45½, and 1:43.

The following are the races for to-morrow:

FIRST RACE.—Ladies' Stakes for three-year olds; mile heats; for gold cup given by the ladies of Sumner County. Entries: Judge Guild's Sue Wynne, A. Keene Richards' Misdeal, and James Gardner's filly.

SECOND RACE.—Club purse, one and a half mile dash. Entries: Davis' Damon, Franklin's Arizona, James Malone's Fanny Malone, A. Keen Richards' Sally Gardner.

SPORTING NOTES.

The Flyaway Base-ball Club, of this City, will visit Philadelphia on Saturday of next week, Oct. 23, where they will play a game with the Active Club, of Reading, Penn.

The St. George's Cricket Club, of this City, will leave this evening for Philadelphia to play against the Germantown Club to-morrow. The team will consist of Messrs. Bance, Cushman, Marsh, Soutter, Satterthwaite, Moore, Westfeldt, Sleigh, Giles, Bennett, and Moerad.

The return game of base-ball between the two picked amateur tens—New-York against Brooklyn—selected from the leading amateur clubs of this City and Brooklyn, will be played this afternoon on the Union Grounds. The Brooklyn ten has been materially strengthened, having been entirely reorganized and made up anew. In the last game the Chelsea Club, who are now considered the champions of this vicinity, had no representation whatever. In the new team, however, four of their number have taken positions.

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Antomette Butt, aged eleven years, died at her residence, No. 167 Monroe street, yesterday, from burns accidentally received.

The Pacific Mail steam-ship Colon, scheduled to sail from this City with the United States mails, for Aspinwall, to-day, will not sail until to-morrow.

The twentieth semi-annual reception of the Literary Society of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held in Association Hall this evening at 8 o'clock.

Bernard Nussbaum, a German, fifty years of age, fell down stairs at his residence, No. 431 West Forty-first street, last evening, and was so much injured that he died soon after.

The funeral of Mr. Samuel Marckwald, of this City, who died suddenly of heart disease on Tuesday last, will take place from his residence, No. 28 East Fiftieth street, at 9 o'clock this morning.

Frank Hess was charged by Gertrude Wheaton, of No. 212 West Fortieth street, with stealing a copper boiler valued at $45. The prisoner was held to answer in default of $2,000 bail by Justice Bixby, of the Washington Place Police Court.

The Long Island farmers gave 441 bags and eight barrels of potatoes, one barrel of pumpkins, several bags of onions, turnips, and apples, one bag of beans, and one box of hats, boots, and shoes to the Five Points Mission yesterday.

The steam-ship Hammonia, of the Hamburg Line, was seized as she was about to sail, yesterday morning, by United States Deputy Marshal Newcomb, to satisfy a judgment obtained against the company by Henry A. Fleischman for $10,000. Bonds were given for double that amount, and she was allowed to proceed on her way.

Lena Smith was yesterday taken before Justice Kasmire, at the Essex Market Police Court, charged with attempting to steal forty-four yards of black silk from the dry-goods store of Doyle & Adolphi, Nos. 267 and 269 Grand street. A clerk in the employ of the firm saw the woman put the property in a satchel which she carried in her hand. She was held to answer in default of $2,000 bail.

The nautical school-ship St